Chicago Tribune.

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version to the doctrines the events of this war have brought this nation to sustain. For thirty years he has stood as the counsel of Freedom in our courts and before the people, every where and at all times hostile to the nationalization of Slavery, expressed as well by his position in the political movements of the country as in his efforts at the bar. The country is to be congratulated in a choice which so closely allies him with the final ending of the present conflict of principles, as ended it will be for Liberty and Humanity, the Executive, the Military and the Judiciary of the nation now standing arrayed on the side of Freedom.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Situation at Nashville—Our Nashville Letter—Losses to the 72d Ill.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 6.—A letter from Nashville states that it was reported in that city, that, on Wednesday evening, Capron's brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 14th Illinois, 7th Ohio, 5th Iowa, and 8th Michigan cavalry regiments, was surrounded by the rebels, and only escaped capture by desperate fighting. They cut their way through the rebel lines, and joined General Thomas, in the rear of Franklin. A number of men were made prisoners, and the loss in killed and wounded was not light. On the same evening, a train of cars was captured at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. All citizens in Nashville engaged in no ostensible business have been ordered to leave the city.

CASUALTIES IN THE SEVENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

The following are some of the casualties of the 72d Illinois Regiment at the late battle of Franklin.

Capt. Pryor, Co. H, killed; 1st Lieut. C. D. Beegle, Co. G, wounded and prisoner; 1st Lieut. Edward Ortell, Co. F, slightly wounded; 2d Lieut. James W. Jamison, Co. B, wounded and a prisoner; 2d Lieut. J. B. Stokes, Co. G, wounded, seriously.

COMPANY I.

Killed.—Privates Patrick Brannan, Joseph F. McClendon.

Wounded.—2d Lieut. A. S. Packer, prisoner; Corp. W. H. Lucas, prisoner, mortal; Corp. L. R. Thorp, severely in right arm; Privates C. F. Babbitt, thigh; J. M. Cramblett, one finger shot off; J. C. Callison, hand; H. M. Bartlett, shoulder; H. B. Flake, bowels; C. Parker, right arm.

Missing.—Capt. S. B. Carter, Privates S. M. Trulock, S. Majors, W. H. Scott, J. Humphries.

A letter received from Maj. James, of the 72d Illinois, dated Nashville, Dec. 2, says: "We had a rough fight at Franklin. I was wounded in the head, but will be all right in a few days. The regiment (72d Illinois) lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, over one hundred and fifty."

CASUALTIES CO. C, 72D ILL. VOL.

By a private letter from a member of Co. C, 72d Ill. Vol., we have the following list of casualties:

Killed—John Flannery, Thomas Flannery.

Wounded and Missing—John Gould, badly wounded; B. Bester, leg; John Bozman, breast; William Newcomb, breast; John Billingham, abdomen; Charles Clarenbach, Geo. F. Eber, H. Helderman, John Moore, John Norris, Wm. Kelly, — Davidson.

(From Our Own Reporter.)

NASHVILLE, Sunday, December 4—A. M.

There has been little change in the situation since I wrote you last. The forces of Gen. Thomas are concentrated around this city, and the whole rebel army is confronting it. Skirmishing occurred yesterday and last night, but no fighting of consequence resulted. Our right rests on the river, below the town, and our left on it above, the stream bending in a very convenient form for a secure defense. Thomas could, at any moment, make a successful assault upon Hood, but fully convinced he is that the foolhardy rebel will attempt the capture of this city, he proposes to await an assault, and, having defeated him, will then pursue.

In this I have no doubt that he is right. Hood will commence the attack. The rebels are throwing up earthworks, and will make a desperate assault whenever an advance is ordered; the fearful slaughter that will follow, and the ease with which their ranks will be shattered, will be apparent when the conflict shall have ended.

General Rousseau was at Murfreesboro when the communications were cut, at the head of a considerable force (the number being contraband), and the forces in East Tennessee were hastening to join his, when he will be enabled to operate in Hood's rear; and before this, you have heard by telegraph that Morgan L. Smith, an energetic fighting man, was on his way from Vicksburg, intending to strike—well, where he will strike, I must not be definite. Whether you have heard of it or not, certain it is; he is on the war path, and he has a large army with him.

Some have been led to believe that Hood will attempt a crossing of the Cumberland, above this place, pass Nashville by, and move into Kentucky. But I have no such idea. If he does not make a direct assault, he will suddenly march in the direction of Murfreesboro, with a view to overwhelming Rousseau, and thence will pass through McMinnville, to East Tennessee, as I indicated in a former letter. Were he a discreet General, I should feel confident that he would do this; but he is not of that kind; he is no strategist, only a reckless, dashing leader, in battle.

Deserters and prisoners state that he is making a desperate effort to create the impression among his men that Thomas was defeated at Franklin; but they are hardly prepared to swallow that. I had a conversation with one the other day, which I will relate. He was a plucky man and strongly devoted to the rebel cause, and claimed a victory. "So you were victorious?" I said. "Of course," was the response. "But do you not recollect that Hood claimed a victory before Atlanta once, on the sole ground that he took eight of our flags, and that he stated that such trophies were the only means of determining who had won a battle?" I inquired. "I recollect the address," he answered. "Well, we captured thirty-one battle-flags at Franklin; and yet you claim you were the victors." Just at that time, over a thousand rebel prisoners came marching down the street. He had been taken early in the action, and did not know the extent of our captures. As the prisoners filed by, I asked: "Well, does that look as if you had won a victory?" At this point he was marched away by the guard, and I saw him no more.

Johnsonville has been evacuated by our troops, the stores having all been transferred to this city some time since. A reconnoissance for eighty miles up the river disclosed the fact that there were no rebels on the north side.

Lieut. Fitch, with several iron clads, is here, and will thoroughly patrol the river, as the water is high.

In any event, whatever Hood may do, the present suspense will not be of long duration. If the rebels will not become the attacking party, Thomas will sally out from his works, and drive them off, and follow them up. I repeat here, what I have so often said, that all Thomas' retrograde movements have been for a purpose, and not from compulsion. *It is the intention that not a man of Hood's whole army shall escape.*

Trains run very irregularly now between this point and the North; and I cannot vouch for the speed with which my letters will reach you.

THE WEATHER.

The sky is clear and the air warm for the season. The roads, however, are still muddy, and trains are moved with difficulty.

GEN. CLEBURNE.

Hood has lost his best subordinate commander, in Gen. Cleburne. It has been his boast that he has, with his division, been the chief reliance of the rebels, since the battle of Stone River, and it is true. His was the only division which did not break in a panic at Mission Ridge; indeed, he repulsed the forces assailing him, and only retired, in the night, after ordered by Bragg to do so. The best troops in the rebel army have always been assigned to him.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

SENATE.

The Senate met at the regular hour, Mr. Clark, President, *pro tem.*, in the chair.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vt., in behalf of the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President, reported that the committee had performed its duty, and the President would send in his message to both Houses at 1 o'clock.

Petitions and bills were called for, and none being offered, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sumner, took a recess till 1 o'clock.

The Senate re-assembled at 1 p. m.

The message of the President was received and read by John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was ordered that the usual number of copies of the message be printed.

The reports from the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy were received and laid upon the table.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., by unanimous consent, introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if, in his opinion, not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with any information in possession of the Department of State concerning any proposition or overture recently made by British subjects in aid of the rebellion.

The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter would send in his Message at 1 o'clock.

Committees were called for reports, but none were made.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin.

Mr. STEVENS also introduced a bill to prevent gold and silver coin from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real or current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than that therein specified.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, it was resolved that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the cause of the disastrous issue to the Red River campaign, under Major General Banks, and to report at their earliest convenience.

Mr. JULIAN, of Ind., introduced a bill prescribing an oath of loyalty to all persons practicing law in any of the States declared to be in rebellion.

The annual Message of the President was here received, and read by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House.

The Message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEVENS, moved that 40,000 extra copies of said Message be printed, for the use of the members of the House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Speaker, by unanimous consent, laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed. The House then, at 3 p. m., adjourned.

From the Coast Blockade.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6—The steamer California, from Hilton Head, *via* Folly Island, 3d inst., reports a side-wheel blockade runner sunk in Charleston harbor, on the night of the 1st by our gunboats. The captain and pilot escaped. The rest of the crew were captured.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—LATEST FROM NASHVILLE.

Lists of Casualties in the Recent Battle.

LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S MARCH BY REBEL SOURCES.

Conflicting Rebel Accounts—The Situation is yet Unsolved.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Synopsis of Departmental Reports.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The Chief Justiceship—Mr. Chase Appointed and Confirmed.

Military News—The Removal of General Rosecrans from Missouri.

THE COAST BLOCKADE—THE DESTRUCTION OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER AT CHARLESTON.

FROM SPRINGFIELD—THE PROBATE CONVENTION—THE LAND GRANT.

From St. Paul—The Indian War.

A Loyal Raid from East Tennessee into North Carolina.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch—Important News Summary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message—The Indiana Judgeship—Matters at the Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The singular omission in the President's Message to say anything of our relations with Great Britain and France, while dwelling on those with minor points, excites comment, and is by some supposed to have a connection of some sort with the sudden departure of Lord Lyons, but there is no reason to so regard it.

No better illustration of the success with which the President has harmonized in his message the views of his supporters can be found than the fact that the concluding and more important passages of the message, from the calculation about the votes cast at the last election to the end, was approved unanimously in full Cabinet meeting without the suggestion from a single member of the change of a single sentence or clause.

Major General Rosecrans' was to-day superseded in the command of the Department of Missouri, by Major General Dodge, of Iowa. Gen. Steele is also understood to be superseded by Major Gen. Reynolds.

Mr. Chase is likely to be sworn in and to take his seat on the Bench to-morrow, in order to make a quorum.

The Supreme Court met and adjourned over again to-day for want of a quorum. It passed resolutions of respect to the late Chief Justice Taney.

The renegade Harding, who married Belle Boyd in Europe, captured at Martinsburg last Friday, was brought here to-day and put in the old capital. He is well dressed and pretends to be very wealthy.

Parties just arrived from the front report all quiet in the Army of the Potomac, but that our army is not going into winter quarters. Nearly all our sick and wounded have been removed from City Point, and the erection of wooden hospitals has been stopped. An order was just issued for the erection of tent hospitals.

Three hundred sick and wounded were brought up to-day and placed in hospitals in this city. Among them were several wounded rebels, one of whom is a nephew of J. G Mason.

Last week Gen. Merritt started with his cavalry division on a grand foraging expedition in the counties east of the Blue Ridge, the region where Mosby's guerillas abide and from whence they derive their sustenance. Gen. Merritt scoured Loudon and Fauquier counties thoroughly, and last Saturday came in with over 1,200 sheep and more than 500 hogs, sufficient to furnish a Thanksgiving dinner for the cavalry of Sheridan's army. No force of the enemy were seen, except a few squadrons of guerillas. About twenty guerillas were captured. Gen. Merritt's loss was one killed and three or four wounded.

Gov. John Fletcher, the radical Governor elect of Missouri, has had long and very satisfactory interviews to-day with the President and Secretary of War on Missouri military affairs.

The story about a proposed transfer of Gen. Doubleday to Gen. Cadwallader's Department in Pennsylvania, and of Cadwallader to Doubleday's court here, turns out unfounded.

Governor Dennison's and Attorney General Speed's nominations will undoubtedly be acted upon by the Senate to-morrow. In accordance with the almost invariable custom, they were to-day referred to the appropriate committee.

The Senate has been caucusing to-day on committees. Quite an animated controversy took place on the question of putting Grimes at the head of the Naval Committee in place of Hale, who is hostile to the department. The other committees in the Senate remain practically unchanged. John Sherman rises by regular promotion to the head of the Finance Committee.

In the House there will be no changes in committees except in the vacancy in the Committee of Ways and Means, caused by Stebbin's resignation, which must be filled.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Hon. S. P. Chase as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The nomination of James Speed as Attorney General, and William Dennison as Postmaster General, were sent in, but were not acted upon.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, by the U. S. steamer Rhode Island, of the new steamer Vixen, bound in with a valuable cargo of arms, liquors, provisions, &c. She is said to have been owned by the rebel Government.

The vacant Indiana Judgeship engrosses the attention of the politicians from that State. The appointment is expected to be speedily made. Secretary Usher has not been a candidate, though it has been thought probable that the place might be tendered him. There seems now more probability that he will remain in his present position, and if so the contest is apparently between McDonald, Julian, and one or two others.

THE PENSION REPORT.

The following are the most important points in the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Pensions: Only five revolutionary pensioners are yet surviving. Of widows of revolutionary soldiers there are 1,435 yet living. The whole number of pensioners on the roll of invalids, chiefly of the present war, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, is 22,767. The annual amount of pensions paid is $1,[illegible]. The number of widows, mothers and orphans, other than those named, are pensioned at the annual rate of $2,676,579. The total number of army pensioners is 49,630. The total annual amount paid them is $4,416,185. The number of these admitted during the previous war is 15,779, and widows, orphans and mothers same, 22,198. The whole number of navy invalids is 712. The yearly amount of pensions paid them is $46,182. The number of navy widows, mothers and orphans is 798. The yearly amount paid them $133,078. The total amount of annual navy pensioners is $179,191. Navy widows admitted during the year, 97.

The whole number of pensioners June 30, 1864, 51,[illegible]. In 1863 it was 14,[illegible]. In 1864 it was 50,[illegible].

The whole number of bounty land warrants issued during the year ending September 30, is 1,799 granting 283,780 acres of land. The estimated amount required to pay pensions for the current fiscal year is seven and a half millions, and for next year eleven millions. New pension agencies have been established during the year at Columbus, O., Madison, Wis., Canandaigua, N. Y., Dubuque and Fairfield, Iowa, Centralia, Ill., and Dover, Del. The number of pension examining surgeons 791, the navy pension fund bearing a certain portion. The money arising from a sale of prizes captured at sea and invested under a recent act of Congress, $6,655,585, all of which is invested in six per cent gold bearing bonds. The Commissioner recommends a similar army fund. He also recommends that the payment of pensions be resumed at an early day at New Orleans, Nashville, Memphis, and several other Southern cities, and increase the salaries of clerks.

Report of the Postmaster General.

The following is a summary of the points of general interest in the report of the Postmaster General:

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The postal revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, were $12,438,253.78; and the expenditures during the same period, $12,644,786.20; showing an excess of the latter of $206,532.42. The excess of receipts in 1864 over 1861—the first year of the rebellion—was $4,088,957.38. As an exhibit of the excellent financial condition of the department, the revenues of 1864 were estimated at an increase of 5 per centum on those of 1862, while they actually reached an increase of 42½ per cent; and the expenditures which had been estimated at $13,000,000, fell $355,213.80 short of that sum.

ESTIMATES FOR 1866.

The estimates for the year 1866 are as follows: Expenditures, $14,098,500; gross revenues, $13,184,547.79; giving a deficiency of $913,952.21; from which must be deducted the amount of the permanent appropriations to compensate the department for carrying free mail matter, $700,000, by which the estimated deficiency is reduced to $213,952.21.

ISSUE OF STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

During the fiscal year 334,054,610 postage stamps, to the value of $10,177,327; 26,644,300 stamped envelopes amounting to $765,512.50 and 1,574,500 newspaper wrappers amounting to $3,490 were issued; total value $10,974,329.50, an increase of 6 1-8 per cent over 1863. Notwithstanding this enormous issue the losses of stamps in the mails amounted only to $1,206 and of envelopes $31.80.

SUPPLY OF STAMPS TO THE ARMIES.

Postage stamps are regularly supplied to the armies of the Potomac and Cumberland through special agents of the Department, located at or near the headquarters of each. Since the inauguration of this practice, about the 1st of July last, the agent at City Point, Va., has sold stamps amounting to $27,773.96 and the agent of the army at Chattanooga, $5,210.

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

On the 30th of June last, there were in the loyal States and Territories 6,083 mail routes in operation with a length of 139,173 miles as follows, viz: Railroad 22,616 miles; steamboat, 7,278 miles; "celerity, certainty and security," 109,278 miles; costing $5,518,469. The aggregate compensation of route agents, local agents, mail messengers, baggage masters and agents on steamers was $540,753.48, which added to the cost of service in operation on the 30th of June, 1864, ($5,818,469) makes the total cost of mail transportation at that date, $6,365,222.48.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The contract for the service from Atchison or St. Joseph to Salt Lake City, is in the hands of Ben. Holladay, of New York, at $365,000; and from Salt Lake City to Folsom City, Cal., in the hands of Wm. B. Dinsmore, of New York, at $385,000. The contracts are from October 1, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1868. Paper and document mails for the Pacific coast are to be carried by sea via New York and Panama, at $160,000 per annum. The contracts for the California and Oregon route, terminating Sept. 16, 1864, proposals were invited for the continuance of the service to 1866 and 1868. But one bid was received, that of the California Stage Company, at $250,000 per annum, which was deemed extravagant, and accepted only to June 30, 1865, only, with a view to again invite competition, which has been done. The contract for service on the route from St. Cloud, Minnesota, to Pembina in Dakotah Territory, was extended to June 30, 1865, and the trips increased from one to two per week, at an increase of compensation of $17,167 per annum.

ARMY MAILS.

Inquiry has been made of Lieut. Gen. Grant relative to the existing arrangement for supplying our armies with mails. He replies that the system of receiving and forwarding mails now in operation is entirely satisfactory, and that "our soldiers recieve their mail matter with as much regularity and promptness as is possible for armies in the field, and with perhaps as much celerity and security as the most favored parts of the country. He also announces that the policy originally adopted of excluding civilians from the mail service within the lines of the army, and detailing for that duty enlisted men of intelligence and reliability, will be continued.

COST OF DISTRIBUTION.

The expense attending the work in twenty-two distributing post offices amounted during the fourth quarter of 1864 to nearly $200,000; being at the rate of $800,000 per year, or about 62 per centum of the whole expense of clerk hire in all offices.

RAILWAY POST OFFICES.

The mailing of all letters direct from one office to another being objectionable, railway or travelling post offices have been established. The requisite cars for the purpose are prepared for one daily line between New York and Washington, and by means of clerks taken temporarily from the post offices at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, letters intended for distribution at either of these points are distributed in the cars, and so arranged that they can be dispatched without delay on connecting routes. By this means the transmission of letters is expedited from twelve to twenty-four hours. Similar experiments have been made on the routes from Chicago to Clinton, Davenport, and Dubuque, Iowa, with equally satisfactory results. It is hoped the final effect will be to reduce the expenses connected with the present plan of distribution.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN SERVICE.

The aggregate postage upon the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain, Prussia, France, Hamburg, Bremen, and Belgium amounted to $1,899,605.69, being an excess of $174,930.48 over last year. The collections in this country amounted to $881,730.68, and in Europe to $517,875.01; excess of collections in the United States, $363,855.67.

EXPENSES OF TRANSPORTATION.

By the foreign steamships of the New York and Liverpool, Canadian, Bremen and Hamburg lines, $770,865.01. By British contract mail packets of the Cunard and Galway lines, $629,240.68. Amount paid for mail steamship service to and from Europe, $371,740.44.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The total postages on the correspondence exchanged with the British North American provinces during the year amounted to $307,571.39, being an increase of $81,628.09 over the previous year. This extraordinary increase is probably partly owing to the fact that large numbers of rebel agents, sympathizers and refugees have taken up their temporary abode in Canada.

WEST INDIAN MAILS.

The total postages conveyed to and from the West Indies amounted to $50,990.18, and the cost of transporting the same to and from Havana and other West India ports was $40,337.03, being $19,653.15 less than the United States postages on the mails conveyed.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN MAILS.

The United States postages upon the correspondence exchanged with Central and South America, via Aspinwall and Panama, amounted to $14,208.51, all of which was paid to Cornelius Vanderbilt for the sea and Isthmus transportation.

NEW LINE OF MAIL PACKETS.

During the past year a new line of French mail packets has been established between France and the United States, the steamships plying at present direct betwen Havre and New York. An arrangement has also been concluded for the transportation of the mails fortnightly between Boston and Halifax, Canso and Pictou, Nova Scotia, and Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island. The transportation of the mails between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, to commence on or before Sept. 1st, 1865, has been awarded to the New York Nuevitas & Cuba Steamship Co., at $240,000 per annum, the sum to be divided equally between the two governments.

ROUTE FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

There are other ocean routes besides the one to Brazil, which can be safely and profitably occupied by American lines of mail steamers, among which the route between San Francisco, Japan and China, at present occupied by foreign mail packets, is perhaps the most important in a commercial point of view, and may be available in securing to us a large participation in the commerce of the East, the greater portion of which is now enjoyed by great Britain through her mail steamship connections, via Suez, in the Indian ocean and China Seas.

The central position of the United States between eastern Asia and western Europe, affording routes but little longer, if any, than those now traversed between these distant regions, aided by the superior expedition of railway transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, will furnish such facilities as will make their adoption a practical necessity for the commercial intercourse between Europe and the populous countries of eastern Asia. These considerations, and others which will readily suggest themselves, render it important that the Pacific routes, properly belonging to us, should be occupied by American mail steamers, the profits of which, with the addition of a small subsidy for the mail service, would justify the establishment of one or more steamship lines, which would be remunerative to the proprietors.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES.

Including the suspended post offices, the whole number on the 30th of June, 1864, was 28,878, of which 19,976 are in the loyal States and 8,902 in the disloyal States. The number of Presidential offices is 705, and 28,173 are under the appointment of the Postmaster General.

CHANGES.

During the year 619 post offices have been established, 788 discontinued and 211 changes of names and sites; 4,718 post masters have been appointed.

AGENTS, &C.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 20 special agents, whose salaries amounted to $54,100; 414 route agents, receiving $313,912; 53 local agents, $32,009, and 105 baggage masters in charge of mails, $6,780.

DEAD LETTERS.

The number of dead letters received and examined during the year was 3,508,825. During the year there were registered and remailed to the respective owners, as containing money, 25,752 letters, containing an aggregate of $131,611.24, of which number 20,559, containing $104,665.84, were delivered. The number of letters containing papers of value other than money was 12,430. The number of these letters delivered was 11,378. During the year 4,538 letters and packages were received containing photographs, daguerreotypes and articles of jewelry. Of this number 29,999 were sent out for delivery. The number of valuable dead letters registered and sent out for delivery was 68,187. The number of letters which it was found impossible to forward from the offices where deposited, or to deliver to the parties addressed, because of the postage being unpaid or on account of being illegibly directed, and which were consequently sent to the Dead Letter Office, was 115,812. A large number of letters addressed to rebel localities have been returned to the Dead Letter Office, amounting to 31,423. The gross revenue derived from the dead letter postage amounted to $23,558.28, and the report suggests to Congress the propriety of restoring prepaid letters to the owners free of postage, especially in view of the fact that a very large proportion go to persons of very moderate means. The number of letters returned unopened to foreign countries during the year was 162,591, the postage on which was $9,161.53. The number received from foreign countries in the same condition during the same period was 62,427, and the amount of unpaid postage thereon was $2,088.57.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The report closes with the details of the newly inaugurated money order system, which have already been published in these columns, and the customary appendix of tables. In regard to the system the report says: "By the eleventh section of the Act above referred to, (May 17th, 1864,) postmasters are prohibited from depositing in any bank money order funds of which they have the custody. I would respectfully suggest that the business would be facilitated by enabling postmasters having moneys from this source to deposit in the National banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, as depositories of the public money to their own credit, and at their risk, and thereby relieve the Department from the necessity of furnishing vaults and safes. Substantial advantages would also result to the public interest by permitting all deputy postmasters to deposit in these banks any public moneys in their hands, under like conditions; and I recommend such modification of the law as will authorize such deposits to be made under the direction of the Postmaster General.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Probate Convention—The Educational Land Grant Meeting—Personal—The Illinois Electors.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The convention of Judges to amend the probate laws of the State, met in the Senate chamber in the Capitol to-day.

The committee from the Chicago meeting of the first Tuesday in May, consisted of Judges Bradwell, Miller and Folliott.

At the meeting to-day Judge Anson S. Miller, of Winnebago, took the chair, having been chairman of the Chicago convention and made a speech defining the objects of the convention and urging its great importance. Two Secretaries, Judges Cunningham, of Champaign, and Bradwell, of Sangamon, were appointed. Bradwell, of Cook, read the report of the committee, which, on motion of Judge Cunningham, was accepted.

On motion of Judge Mayo the convention proceeded to take up the statute of Wills, as reported by the committee, section by section, taking a vote upon each separately.

In the afternoon the convention discussed and adopted various amendments to the report. They adopted up to the 59th section without material change.

Over fifty counties in the State are represented.

An informal meeting of the various committees of meetings held in different parts of the State, relative to the grant of land for an Agricultural and "Mechanical" College was held to-day in the rooms of the State Agricultural Society. K. H. Fell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and T. W. Baxter, Esq., appointed Secretary. Besides the above committees, the mechanics of Chicago were represented by a committee consisting of Messrs. A. B. Cook, P. W. Gates, T. W. Baxter, W. W. Boyington, A. D. Titsworth and C. T. Bowen. This committee represents the mechanical interest of the State, and set forth their views in a very able manner, all the gentlemen composing it making very good speeches. They were in favor of dividing the grant, one part to build a mechanical college in the Northern part of the State, convenient to some large city, and the other an agricultural college in an agricultural region. Those in favor of keeping the grant undivided were represented principally by Prof. Turner, of Jacksonville, whose remarks in opposition appeared to carry great weight.

In the afternoon speeches were made by Messrs. Boyington, of Chicago, C. T. Bowen, do., N. McCurdy, K. H. Fell and A. D. Titsworth.

Hon. J. T. Reynolds presided, and H. D. Emery acted as Secretary. The meeting is still in session.

Among the gentlemen from various parts of the State here are Lieutenant Governor Hoffmann, Wm. Bross, the Lieutenant Governor elect; Wm. H. Brown, of Cook county; Col. Church, of McHenry county; John V. Farwell, of Cook county; Cyrus Smith, of Cook county; J. D. Ward, of Cook county; Mr. Roots, of Perry county; Charles Walker, of Cook county.

The Union Electors are arriving, and will cast the vote of the State to-morrow.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Near End of the Indian War—Upper Mississippi Navigation Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Reliable information has reached here that most of the hostile tribes of Indians have sent representatives to Fort Sully, on the Missouri, with overtures for peace. Captain Pell, General Sully's Adjutant General, refused to receive the Indians until they gave up the white woman they hold as prisoner. They agreed to this and sent a delegation for her, which had not returned when our informant left.

Everything now looks favorable to an early peace with the Indians in upper Missouri.

General Sully has gone to Washington to secure authority to treat with them. As soon as the tribes can be learned better than to feed and furnish ammunition to the few wandering bands on the northern boundaries of this State, the Indian war can be completely ended.

The boat which started from La Crosse for St. Paul, failed to reach here, but a boat came up from Prescott with a load of freight on Saturday night. This is four days later than a boat was ever before known to reach this port. The river is closed again this morning, and will remain so until spring.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

A Federal Raid into North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.—A successful raid of East Tennessee Unionists into Western North Carolina on the 20th ultimo, is reported. The raiders are said to have destroyed or carried off considerable property.

A late Savannah paper reported Kirk, (Yankee,) with four or five hundred men, has been on Big Creek, Tennessee, near the North Carolina State line, threatening to make a raid in the direction of Asheville, N. C., and this is probably the movement whose success is above referred to.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Union Cavalry Expedition into the Loudon Valley by Gen. Merritt.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6.—The New York *Tribune's* special from the Army of the Shenandoah, 4th says: The important cavalry expedition under Gen. Merritt, which has been absent for one week in the Loudon Valley, has returned. They have brought away about 2,000 head of cattle, sheep and hogs, and have left the whole region over which they passed without hay or forage of any kind; all the barns containing which have been burned and the haunts of Mosby and his gang have been thoroughly cleaned. A few rebel prisoners were taken. The party was followed and attacked by bushwhackers at various points, but not with any serious opposition. The result of this raid into the London Valley, which has been the lurking place of Mosby's and other guerillas, is most important, and will greatly increase their difficulties in subsisting on that part of the country.

The Panama Pirates.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6.—The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall 28th, has arrived. Nothing further has transpired in regard to the rebel conspiracy to capture the Central America and California steamers. The prisoners are still on board the Lancaster, and the Government of the State of Panama having positively refused to pass them over the Isthmus. The Captain of the Lancaster and a boat's crew of fourteen men left on the Guatemala on the 25th for Central American ports, in anticipation of capturing some of the accomplices of the pirates known to be on the coast.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Military Situation—Important Rebel News of Sherman's March—New York News—Washington Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6—Midnight.

The Military Situation.

Later dispatches from the Army of the Potomac report no new movements of importance. The rebels continued their artillery fire on Dutch Gap canal Saturday, but it was not as heavy as during preceeding days.

The French frigate Adonia is now lying in James River. Her officers have made visits to the armies and express amazement at the extent and magnificence of the plans of Gen. Grant.

The *World's* Washington special says Col. Mulford states that as yet Sherman's movements had not interfered with the exchange of prisoners, and if such should continue to be the case he expected to effect an exchange of one thousand per diem.

The *Herald* announces some important changes recently made in subordinate commands under Gen. Canby. Among these the assignment of General Dana, lately commanding at Vicksburg, to the district embraced in West Tennessee and the State of Mississippi, under the designation of the Department of the Mississippi, and the transfer of Gen. Steele from the command of the 7th Army Corps in Arkansas to special duty at New Orleans, to be succeeded by Gen. J. J. Reynolds, and the return of Gen. Banks to the head of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans. In military affairs Gen. Banks will act in subordination to Gen. Canby, but in his civil administration he will be responsible directly to the President.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Dec. 5.—There is nothing of interest to report. There was quite a fusilade last evening in the vicinity of the Jerusalem plank road, but it did not last long. No harm done.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Rebel official and newspaper accounts admit all that has been claimed on the Union side of the complete success of Gen. Gregg's cavalry raid on the Weldon Railroad, on Thursday last. The serious and dangerous effects of it to Lee's army are conceded, and it is thought to bear even more military importance than the immediate losses sustained by the rebels in the destruction of property and capture of provisions.

The Richmond papers say that the firing by the rebel guns on the Dutch Gap Canal last week, was merely for experimental practice, to ascertain what damage they can inflict on the monitors, if they attempt to pass through it.

It is said that Grant's men in front of Petersburg are preparing their winter quarters.

Rebel News.

The Richmond *Examiner* says all the news from Georgia is extremely encouraging. A few days ago when the Yankees were reported to have reached Millen, there was reason to believe they would reach the coast easily, but the report was unfounded. They were whipped before Millen, and a column of Foster's from Port Royal has also been beaten completely. If Gen. Sherman gets through now, which is doubtful, he will do so with the loss of half his army.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Foote offered a resolution calling for a convention of Southern States, with the evident view to reconstruction. The resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 63 to 18. A bill was reported appropriating one hundred thousand dollars towards the relief of prisoners in the enemy's hands.

The *Whig* of the 2d says the "man with the black valise" is among the Yankees and will not be driven out. He will elude their grasp and defeat their efforts to arrest him or baffle his attempts. His plans are well laid.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 3d looks upon Gregg's expedition as very important, evidently fearing it was something more than a cavalry raid.

The Augusta *Register* claims that in the fight of the 20th Kilpatrick's cavalry were badly defeated by Wheeler.

The rebel editors appear still puzzled to know whether Sherman meant to strike Charleston, or Savannah, or Beaufort, or join Gen. Grant in front of Richmond. They acknowledge that he has met with very little resistance.

The Savannah *News* of the 28th gives an account of Sherman's attack on Macon on the 20th. It says the fight was principally with artillery, but some small arms were used. It claims that the Yankees were driven off, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground, and complains of the plundering of the inhabitants by the rebels, after the Yankees were repulsed.

On Thursday night, a body of the enemy's cavalry attempted to cross the Oconee, twelve or fourteen miles below the bridges. They were attacked and driven into the river. They threw away their arms and ran into the swamps to escape. There is much scraggling among the Yankee troops. Three were picked up by our cavalry. They report that the army is worn down and almost destitute of provisions.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 28th says the invading or fleeing army of Sherman, are, from all accounts, still in the middle of Georgia, somewhere in the vicinity of Oconee River, and not advanced far enough to authorize any satisfactory opinion of its destination. It is still where it may charge Augusta, Savannah or Brunswick, or even turn tail and make tracks for Macon or Columbus. The latter cities are said to be well defended in addition to their excellent location in a military point of view. Augusta is now believed to be able to take care of herself. If Sherman should take a fancy to come this way, on the Central Railroad, or even west of it, he will find his troubles have just commenced. His conduct at last accounts indicated much hesitation and doubt regarding his policy. He was advancing slowly and cautiously. Our own forces are of the right stamp and in the right place and at the proper time they will give full and good report of themselves. If we can only destroy Sherman's cavalry he will never be able to get free of Middle Georgia

The Augusta *Register* of the 27th says Wayne is reported as having retired. Hardee is looking after things in that quarter, and we have no fears for the result. The enemy's position is becoming developed at last. We will soon have full knowledge of his whereabouts, and we have no doubt of our ability to punish his temerity. We are glad to learn there is a disposition on the part of our people to remove or destroy all provisions likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. This is one of the most efficient modes of thwarting his purpose that could well be adopted.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 1st, says it mentioned in a previous issue, that a force of Federals had landed on Broad River, and were advancing on the railroad in the direction of Grahamsville. During the night the Confederates transported an effective force to that point, which, uniting with that already on the ground, marched forward on the 30th Nov., under command of Gen. Smith, of Ga., with the State troops, to meet them. The *Republican* says the Federal troops numbered 5,000 men, with sixteen pieces of artillery. Smith was attacked at a place called Honeyville, three miles from Grahamsville. The Confederates had only 1,400 muskets and 7 pieces of artillery. The fight lasted until dark. The paper says we repulsed every attack, finally driving the enemy's right and centre, but the left stood unmoved.

At the close of the action the rebels received reinforcements. Notwithstanding their boasting they admit that it was a drawn battle. The *Republican* of the 30th says: Last night seven or eight transports, with troops, were rapidly going up Broad river, which gives assurance that the fight will be renewed to-day. The *Republican* says Wheeler managed Kilpatrick with all ease.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of December 3d says: "We believe it true that Sherman's army has reached Millen, and separated into two columns, one moving towards the Savannah river, and another turning back towards Augusta. The latter column and movement is without doubt intended as a feint to protect his rear from attack. It is too late to menace Augusta, and Sherman's main body is too far South. He will do one of two things—either go straight to Beaufort and Savannah, to attack Charleston by land, or will join Grant in an attack against Richmond. He has met with very little resistance in his march through Georgia."

The Augusta *Register* of November 27th says: "The news yesterday was very interesting from up the Georgia road, and we learn that the enemy's raiding parties had approached very near, if not quite to, Warrenton. Scouts report them as being near that place, but as far as we can learn, they were in small parties. These parties are no doubt scouting or small raiding parties. We regard this appearance of the enemy as no indication of the presence of the main body. Such movements are doubtless intended to feel our strength and cover the real direction of their march."

The Richmond *Sentinel* of December 3d says: "It was reported yesterday that Gen. Hardee had attacked the enemy and driven him some distance, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands."

This evidently has reference to the already reported fight at Grahamsville, S. C.

New York Items.

In the suit against General Butler for alleged trespass where defendants counsel moved to have the matter sent to the United States Court for trial, Judge Curtis denied the motion yesterday on the ground that the act of 1779 did not apply when both parties, plaintiff and defendant, were non-residents. The case will be tried in the Court of Common Pleas.

Lord Lyons arrived here this morning. The *Times'* Washington special says he is not expected to return to Washington.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Metropolitan Fair reports that he has paid over to the United States Sanitary Commission $1,180,000, the net receipts.

The *Herald* publishes the official account of the capture of the pirates about to seize the steamer Salvadore, at Panama, but no new facts are given.

The charter election was held to-day, and but a small vote was cast. Returns thus far received indicate the election of the Tammany candidates.

The Treasury Report.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, reviews the financial measures adopted since the outbreak of the rebellion. This is in several acts the authorizing the issue of bonds at long periods of payment of principal at maturity in coin, and in others not specifically provided. The omission, it is believed, was accidental, as there could have been no intention to make a distinction between different classes of securities. In this respect the Secretary recommends that all doubts be removed by legislation. The act of June last, authorizing the Secretary to dispose of any bonds known as 5-20s remaining unsold, it is at least questionable whether, by this clause, power is conferred to dispose of the amount beyond that fixed by existing law. Additional legislation may remove that doubt, should Congress think it advisable, otherwise they may be cancelled. The Secretary says $300,000,000, at least, should be realized from internal duties. It is for Congress to select sources and devise modes in which the most desirable result can be obtained. He suggests whether the income tax should not be collected from all without exemption. In connection with the subject of increased taxation and the necessity of providing additional revenue from ordinary sources, the Secretary calls attention to our public domain, especially to that portion of it abounding in precious and other metals, which by the policy of the Government has been reserved to the nation. He hopes that Congress may be able to devise some mode by which these lands may be made available to an extent in some measure proportioned to their yearly production. He suggests a board of officers, a commission of Sinking Fund, and whether such income as may be received from the public domain, from sales or in the shape of rents or royalty, may not be beneficially appropriated to the same purpose. As to foreign loans, he says the possible benefit to be derived has not seemed sufficient to overbalance other and opposing considerations. He does believe that our patriotic people struggling for national existence and the possession of ample means, should not be compelled to adopt measures so fraught with injurious consequences as the issue of paper money beyond the limits prescribed. The question, however, is one for that people to decide. They have pronounced for the continuance of the war until its great object shall be accomplished, in unmistakable terms. It is for them further to determine whether the necessary means shall be furnished by way of loans, and a circulation to be restrained within State limits, or whether they will prefer to endure the evils of exorbitant prices, with loss of credit on the present, and debt of endless magnitude entailed upon the future. Notes bearing an increased rate of interest, payable in currency, redeemable in three or five years, and convertible at maturity into 5-20 bonds, would be preferable to any other form of security.

Any estimate of probable receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year must necessarily be liable to uncertainty. This remark applies more particularly to the expenditures, for while the existing laws remain unchanged the amount of revenue may be calculated with reasonable certainty, it is impossible to anticipate what the exigencies of war may require on the one hand, and on the other it may be confidently hoped that the great struggle is near its termination, and, consequently, any estimate now submitted will prove far beyond the wants of the year. While any doubt remains, however, it would be insane to assume any other basis of calculation than the one indicated by the existing state of affairs:

Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, are estimated as follows:

From customs	$70,000,000
From Internal Duties	300,000,000
From Lands	10,000,000
From miscellaneous sources	25,000,000
Aggregate	$396,000,000

The expenditures are estimated as follows:

Balance of unexpended appropriations	$350,000,000
For civil service	33,082,097
For Pensions and Indians	14,196,050
War Department	537,253,191
Navy Department	112,219,606
Interest on public debt	107,000,000
Aggregate	$1,168,256,005

New Advertisements.

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?—A young man, nineteen years of age, American born, who has seen the army, and will go on reasonable terms as a Substitute. He has been in the hundred day service. He prefers to deal directly with some gentleman desirous of putting a Substitute into the service. Address Box 907, Madison, Wis. de7-a749-3t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of Chicago Council No. 4, R. & S. M. will be held at Masonic Temple this (WEDNESDAY) evening, Dec. 7th, at 7½ o'clock. de7-a773-1t J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL INSTITUTE, for Physical Education, 116 & 118 Randolph street, Chicago. (Incorporated 1864.) Its second session begins on Wednesday, January 4th, and continues eight weeks. Partial Course, of four weeks, for School Teachers. A complete and thorough course of LIGHT GYMNASTICS given during the session, with lectures on the kindred topics. For information, address the Conductors, O. W. & J. E. POWERS, 116 & 118 Randolph-st, Chicago. Hon. WM. H. WELLS, President Board of Trustees. de7-a765-1t 1stp

A NEW FRAME HOUSE OF ten rooms and Brick Basement, well finished throughout, and lot 25 by 180 deep, with frame barn, on Michigan avenue, near Ringgold or Twenty-Second street. Two new Brick Houses and Lots on Park avenue, near Union Park. A Brick House of eleven rooms and Lot, on Willard Place, between Washington and Randolph-sts. A neat Frame House of eight rooms, and lot 33 by 114 feet, on North Lasalle street, between Pearson and Hinsdale. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. de7-a753-1t

SALTPETRE. 100 BAGS BEST CRUDE SALTPETRE, In store and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., Commission Merchants, 187 S. Water st. de7-a750-1t

50 TONS FINE UPLAND PRAIRIE BEATER PRESSED HAY, For sale this day (in lots to suit) in warehouse on dock. Inquire of J. Q. HOTT, 3½ Clark street. de7-a754-1t

LADIES' HOODS AND SKATING CAPS. We are now receiving the above in great variety, and special attention is invited thereto. BREWSTER, Hatter, de7-a771-1t Sherman House.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of DEAN & OTTAWAY, In the General Job Printing business, at the old stand of JOHN W. DEAN, 148 Lake street. Chicago, Dec. 1st, 1864. JOHN W. DEAN, T. P. OTTAWAY. de7-a776-3t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT WHITE'S MARRIAGE CARD DEPOSITORY, 126 Clark Street. Send orders for VISITING AND CALLING CARDS in time to prevent disappointment. On sale—a choice assortment of Albums at manufacturers' prices, Select Photographs, the finest Ladies' and Wedding Stationery, &c. &c. Call at the General Engraving Office, 126 Clark st, Chicago. de7-a779-3t-wa-net

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE, ON LARGE LOT, EAST FRONT. FOR SALE CHEAP By S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, de7-a789-1t 71 Dearborn street.

HANDSOME PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, CARRIAGE, POLE BUGGY, Single and Double Harness, All in fine order, FOR SALE. Address P. O. Box 964. de7-a778-3tnet

ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS OF DRESSED HOGS, PROVISIONS, &c., For sale in this or Eastern markets. CULVER & CO., de7-a791-1m Commission Merchants.

FURNISHED PARLOR WANTED Immediately by a Lady, a furnished parlor and bedroom in a private family where there are no other boarders. Apply to Dr. HAY, Briggs House. de7-a775-3tnet

J. K. FISHER & CO., GENERAL BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 184 South Water St., Chicago. LIBERAL ADVANCES Made on Shipments of Provisions, Flour and Highwines Consigned to our Correspondents in New York. de7-a791-3tnet J. K. FISHER & CO.

TO TAX PAYERS.—Pay your CITY TAXES AT ONCE at No. 14 Court House, and avoid loss of time and the trouble of standing in a line for hours and SAVE FIVE PER CENT., Which will be added to the taxes on the first day of January next. F. MEHRING, de7-a789-1w City Collector.

LAPHAM & HARVEY'S GENERAL PURCHASING AGENCY. Articles of every description, singly or in quantity, purchased to order and forwarded by express or as directed. Commission, FIVE PER CENT. We have 200,000 good Smoking Cheroots for sale in quantities to suit at $12 per thousand. All orders promptly filled. LAPHAM & HARVEY, General Commission Merchants, No. 12 Dearborn st., Room 8, up-stairs, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 630. de7-a[illegible]-1w

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS AND THE PUBLIC.

The Injunction Suit in Chancery, pending for the last fourteen months between the so-called Richard's Manufacturing Company and myself, having been decided in my favor. I am now prepared, with increased manufacturing facilities, TO FILL ALL ORDERS for the RICHARD'S CHAMPION "CORN SHELLER" WITH ALL THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS.

Having retained the able services of the old Foreman of the business, Mr. TERHUNE, and giving my own personal supervision to their construction, purchasers may be assured that these machines will sustain their former reputation.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, Elevators, Warehouse Machinery, Etc., FURNISHED TO ORDER.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington Street, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN STS. P. O. BOX 1443. de7-a780-1t

WHOLESALE. CONFECTIONERY. SUGAR TOYS —AND— HOLIDAY GOODS, Most complete assortment west of New York. Call and see samples and get prices before buying 179 RANDOLPH STREET. de6-a622-3tnet C. W. SANFORD.

PREPARE FOR DRAFTS. Prepare for the Draft NOW, as Substitutes can be had cheaper at the present time than when the Draft is upon you. We are prepared to furnish Substitutes to residents of this County at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. MARSHALL & GIBBS, 134 South Clark Street, Room 6, up stairs, next door to the Provost Marshal's. de7-a798-1t

Rogers' Self-Rising Flour. WHOLESALE DEPOT AT 247 SOUTH WATER STREET. de7-a734-3tnet

GIFT ENTERPRIZE. GRAND BENEVOLET SCHEME. First Prize valued at $100,000. 528 Prizes Ranging from $25 to $1,000 Each. Arrangements are already made for the sale of the PATEE HOUSE, St. Joseph, Mo., and other valuable prizes, by Lottery. This fine Hotel and block of seven lots, 45 by 126 feet each on which it stands, will be the first grand prize. One first-class Piano Forte and two splendid Billiard Tables, one prize each. Thirty marble-top Bureaus, with a large amount of valuable Furniture, as per advertisements to be seen with agents. $25,000 of the proceeds will be set aside for BENEVOLENT PURPOSES, to be delivered among the cities where agencies are established, in proportion to the number of tickets sold in each. Ladies, there are several fine large French Mirrors to be drawn, besides the Furniture in the Bridal Chamber. The drawing will take place the 28th of December, 1864, at St. Joseph, Mo., unless postponed for want of sales, in which event the public will be advised through the press of the time of drawing. 70,000 tickets to be sold at $2.10 each. Tickets for sale at the Music Emporium of H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street, Chicago. REFERENCES: THERON BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis. H. FARLEY, agent for Q. & C. R. R., St. Joseph, Mo. A. BEATTIE & Co., Bankers, St. Joseph, Mo. NAVE & McCORD, Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo. de6-a736-6tnet

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE.—We are now drawing on England, Ireland and Scotland For any amount, at current rates of exchange. TYLER, ULLMAN & CO., de7-a785-10tnet Corner Clark and Lake street.

JAMES WRIGHT, UNDERTAKER, Successor to Wright & McClure, has removed from 81 Lasalle street, to 181 Madison street, five doors west of Lasalle. de1-a561-7tnet

A FRESH LOT OF CHINCHILLA Beavers, dark and light colors, received Saturday last, now open. Also a nice lot of English Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings, in choice goods, CHEAP. Prices TEN per cent. BELOW our rates at the old stand. ELY, Woollen Draper, Tailor and Gent's Furnisher, King's Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. de6-a611-1mnet

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING associated Mr. GEO. W. BLATTERMAN with him in the Carriage Hardware, &c., Business; the style of the firm will be HUNTER & BLATTERMAN. They will keep constantly on hand a full stock of all goods in their line, and invite Merchants and Manufacturers to call and examine their stock. 183 Lake st. de6-a658-3tnet N. D. HUNTER.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS. We desire to engage a COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN To travel and solicit consignments of Flour, Pork and other produce. We can offer good inducements to the right kind of a man. Address "COMMISSION," care Box 878. de6-a650-3tnet

New Advertisements.

Dr. J. DODGE WARREN REMAINS TWO WEEKS MORE! Till December 19th.

A WOMAN WALKS AFTER BEING BED RIDDEN FOR SIX MONTHS. NO MEDICINES USED.

This is to certify, that on Saturday evening, Nov. 26, 1864, I brought my wife on a bed to Dr. J. Dodge Warren, at the Matteson House, Chicago. She has not been able to walk for six months, and for the last two years she has been failing rapidly.

She suffered from Rheumatism, Ulceration and Falling of the Womb, St. Vitus' Dance, and General Debility. From the Rheumatism (which seemed to affect the whole system) she was unable to bear pressure on any part of the body without producing acute pain. From the Ulceration and Displacement of the Womb she had a constant and painful bearing down, extending from the small of the back down the inside of the thighs. Her nervous system so completely shattered that she constantly labored as if afflicted with Chorea. Her debility and prostration so great that for the last six months she has been unable to walk or help herself.

After two operations her pains and soreness are ALL GONE, the bearing down is CURED, the nervousness alleviated, and better than all, she is now able to walk ALL ABOUT. Will reply to inquiries made. BARTHOLOMEW BARNACLE, Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois.

Sworn and subscribed to this 29th day of November, A. D. 1864, before me. J. SUMMERFIELD, Justice of the Peace.

Attested by LAURIN P. HILLARD, County Clerk, Cook County, Illinois. Chicago, Nov. 29, 1864.

As a Last Resort.

Feeling it a duty that I owe to all those who are suffering from Female Weakness—and their name is Legion—unsolicited I cheerfully make the following testimonial, which may be published if Dr. Warren thinks proper.

This is to certify, that on Tuesday, Nov. 22d, 1864, I came to Dr. J. Dodge Warren, at the Matteson House, Chicago, suffering from what my former physicians called Uterine Displacement, in which opinion Dr. Warren concurred, also from General Debility incident upon my affliction. For twenty years I have been a constant sufferer, having tried every class of treatment without avail, and expected that my only relief would be in death. I came to Dr. Warren AS A LAST RESORT. I can truly say that after one operation I have experienced greater benefit and more relief than I ever expected to on earth. MRS. E. C. TUTHILL, Lowell, Lake County, Indiana. Chicago, Dec. 1, 1864.

DR. WARREN Remains at the Matteson House till December 19th, 1864. Dr. W. will call at residence if required. de7-a714-1t

CHRISTMAS GIFTS! "MEERSCHAUM." A choice assortment of GENUINE MEERSCHAUMS of my own importation, selected during my late stay in Europe, for sale at my Drug Store, 145 Milwaukee avenue. EMIL DREIER. de7-a739-2t 1tew-w-net

WHOLESALE IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE. HALL, KIMBARK & CO. OFFER AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

1000 Tons Bar Iron,
200 Tons Hoop and Band Iron,
100 Tons Sheet Iron,
100 Tons Plow Steel (English and American,)
50 Tons Spring Steel,
25 Tons Tool Cast Steel,
20 Tons Norway Nail Rods, (Benzon),
15 Tons Assorted Malleable Iron,
10 Tons Hand Pointed Horse Nails,
5 Tons N. W. and Pressed Horse Nails,
1000 Kegs Burden's Horse Shoes,
400 Kegs Burden's Mule Shoes,
300 Kegs Richardson's Horse Shoes,
4000 Kegs Nails, (Extra quality),
300 Kegs Boat Spikes,
400 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
100 Kegs Machine Bolts and Plow Bolts,
100 Casks Carriage Bolts,
1000 Sets Iron Axles (extra and common),
2000 Sets Thimble Skeins,
1000 Pairs Carriage and Express Springs,
1000 Pairs Seat Springs,
1000 Sets Wagon Hubs,
1500 Sets Pha. Carriage Hubs,
1000 Sets Wagon Spokes,
1500 Sets Best Hickory Spokes,
Bent Stuff and Turned Stuff for Wagons and Carriages, in Large and Complete Assortment.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO. 193 & 195 South Water Street, Chicago. no6-a226-10 1tew wnet

IN PRESS. Will be Published Dec. 15, 1864. THE TAX PAYER'S GUIDE: CONTAINING THE RULINGS, DECISIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue Under the Act of June 30, 1864. Compiled by C. H. FIELD, Chief Clerk, Assessor's Office, 1st District, Ill. One Vol., Paper. Single Copies, 50 Cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Orders from the Trade solicited and will be filled promptly. JOHN R. WALSH, Publisher, Corner Dearborn and Madison sts., Chicago. de6-a[illegible]-wa&a net

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DITHRIDGE'S XX CHIMNEYS. In order to protect the Public and the Jobbing Trade against the imposition of a LIME GLASS CHIMNEY, fraudulently marked with the "Dithridge Brand," we have appointed GEO. G. POPE, Wholesale Agent for Chicago, Illinois, And the GENUINE XX FLINT GLASS PATENT OVAL AND ROYAL DITHRIDGE CHIMNEY Will be hereafter supplied by him to all responsible Dealers (or such as have not represented the INFERIOR CHIMNEYS as our make) at Factory prices, Freight added. E. D. DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. de7-a732-6t-wa&a net

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FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. DOG LOST! Disappeared on Friday last, from 173 Michigan avenue, a Black and Tan Dog, about nine months old, he wore a smooth collar, brass collar, and answered to the name of "PEDRO." The above reward will be paid on leaving the dog at 45 Lake street. de6-a663-3tnet

TUCKER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS AND FOLDING WOOD COTS. Are universally acknowledged to be the standard in utility in the market. Inquire for TUCKER'S PATENT. For sale by the furniture dealers generally throughout the United States. At wholesale by HIRAM TUCKER, 117 and 119 Court street, Boston, Mass.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

THE NAVY REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, the material portion of which we are enabled to print this morning, is a document of great public interest. Being the concluding report of the four years Executive term, Mr. Welles has given a *resume* of the operations of his Department, which enables the people to measure the success or failure of his efforts by the means placed at his disposal, and by the amount of work required at his hands. We think it must be admitted by candid men that the building up of the American navy to its present standard of 671 vessels, mounting 4,610 guns, of an aggregate burthen of 510,396 tons, upon an average expenditure of $72,000,000 of currency per annum for all the disbursements of the Department, has been a very great achievement, not suffering by comparison with every other work that the Government and people have set their hands to since the beginning of the war. We have expressed, as we believe the public have felt, some impatience at the failures of the blockade at Wilmington. The Secretary sets forth the reasons why the blockade has not proved so efficient as could be desired at that point, and we commend our readers to give them a careful perusal. Sixty-seven steamers, we are informed, have been captured or destroyed while seeking to enter or depart from that port, which is now the only point on the Atlantic coast not effectually sealed up. The amount of prize money distributed since the beginning of the war is about $14,000,000—the portion coming to the Government being invested in interest-bearing securities, and furnishing an income more than sufficient to meet all demands on the naval pension fund. Mr. Welles refers to the capture of the Florida and her subsequent loss in Hampton Roads, without comment, leaving the question of the right or wrong of the business to be discussed and adjusted elsewhere. He urges the erection of the rank of *Vice Admiral* as a reward for the brilliant services of Admiral Farragut, in which recommendation we join. He closes with a heartfelt tribute to the officers and seamen of the navy for their valor and devotion in the service of their country. The report is well written, and the subjects treated are of universal interest. We trust no one will be deterred from reading it by reason of its length.

THE CIVILIZATION OF ENGLAND.

We print elsewhere the shocking details of the execution of Muller, at London, and the still more fearful scenes that transpired about the scaffold on that occasion. With the particulars of the murder, the flight of the doomed man, his capture at New York, his transportation to England, and his trial, our readers are familiar. He was sentenced to be executed on Monday, Nov. 15, at Newgate. All Sunday night the gin houses in the vicinity swarmed with the scum of London, and thousands of people gathered to witness the sublime moral spectacle, and resolutely held their places in spite of the falling rain, that they might have an advantageous position. Dawn broke upon a motley crowd. One hundred thousand old men, lads, women, children and infants, gathered together to see a fellow-being launched into eternity; blackguards of tender years; thieves and their mistresses; dandies with cane and cigar; sleek familiar family parties with their luncheon; tradesmen, noblemen and members of Parliament; pickpockets, street walkers, garroters and prize fighters; preachers, peers, mechanics and gentlemen: brawling prostitutes, mothers of families, sewing girls, girls and babies all edified alike, all exhibiting that hidden, morbid lust for blood which is one of the most frightful phases of poor human nature and all revelling in the moral debauchery of the gallows that is more exciting than wine, more terrible than the gaming table.

This was the crowd, and how did they spend their time until the hangman claimed his victim? Women and girls swilling beer and filling the air with ribaldry and obscene ballads; pickpockets rifling tradesmen of their money; hundreds of men garroted and robbed in the open daylight; thieves and courtezans plying their vocations with utter impunity; bullies and prize-fighters pummeling each other to jellies for the edification of women and children; preachers distributing tracts, and ballad-mongers filthy songs, side by side; noblemen and gentlemen exulting over the pleasures of the people; drunkenness, obscenity, blasphemy, robbery, pugilism, garrotings,—these were the sports of the English people until the hour when the solemn bell announced that the victim was to undergo the sentence of death. He is led out, and there is a momentary silence in the crowd. A clergyman is at his side, and in a series of cross-questions which would better have befitted a Tombs lawyer, evokes a dubious confession of guilt from him. The wretched man has not finished his statement, but the hangman and the crowd are in haste, and he is driven into eternity before the clergyman can catch his concluding words. The clergyman hurries off. His work is ended. The hangman, his ghastly office concluded, slinks away amid hisses and jeers and obscene questions, and there is nothing left but the black frame and the corpse and the crowd. They have gratified their brutal curiosity with the brutal sight; and the rioting, the fighting, the gambling, the garroting, the blaspheming, the drinking, and all the horrible debauchery of the fiendish crew commence anew.

We are not writing of the days of Philip of Burgundy, when such crowds gathered to see beggars lashed at cart-tails by hangmen, women drowned in the Seine, and men broken at the wheel, for stealing; nor of the days of Robespierre, when *les citoyennes* and their dames flocked to see the blood flow from the guillotine, but of a great moral feast set forth by the English Government for its people! a day's sport for the constituents of My Lord Mayor of London! a sublime spectacle for women and babes! This was in London, the metropolis of the world, the vaunted center of commerce, learning, morality and religion, the focus of the world's civilization—not in Dahomey, where the King may slaughter so many each year, nor in China, where rebels are torn to pieces with wire brushes. They are barbarians, and but little better could be expected of them. It was England, the mistress of civilization, that can rival China and Dahomey, that permits such spectacles, whose noblemen and working men crowd to hangings, cock fights, dog fights, and prize fights. The nation that can suffer such spectacles as the hanging of Muller is eminently capable of siding with rebels and traitors to free government, and should hereafter keep at least a respectful silence when civilization is concerned.

☞ In speaking of the project of arming the slaves at the South, the London *Times* innocently remarks: "The South has no reason to doubt that the negro will fight just as bravely in support of the cause of slavery, *which is the cause of his master*, as he will in the cause of liberty." And it adds of its particular friends the rebels: "The man who would submit without a murmur to the impressment of his horses or his crops, may very likely shrink back with a species of superstitious horror from the attempt of his own Government (at Richmond) *to deprive him of those very slaves for whom he has already fought a long and desperate war*."

The *Times* confesses that this insurrection is an effort to save slavery; and the paper whose asserted pride it is to defend "fair play"—the representative of the aristocratic governing class of England—deliberately supports as a manly assertion of an undoubted right the armed effort of a body of men to overthrow a Government, which they do not pretend has ever wronged them, merely for the sake of preserving slavery. Does any really intelligent and thoughtful Englishman wonder that his country is detested by all other nations when he sees that its leading journal, holding a position which no other paper holds in any other country, is guilty of such a crime against human nature and civil society?

☞ Several Boston newspapers, whose compositors are on a strike, have received help from very unexpected sources. In the *Traveller* office, two clergymen—one a Methodist and the other a Universalist—are working "at case," having volunteered their services to pull the paper through this trouble. In the *Herald* office the proprietor assumed the entire labor of the editorial department, while his editors and reporters set the type. A judge in one of the courts sent a message to the editors of the *Journal* that he was ready to read proof or to work in any other position where his labor could be made available. The cashier in one of the leading banks in Boston offers "to go without his paper for a month, and pay for it, too," to help the newspaper proprietors. Two or three members of the Boston bar, who formerly handled the "stick and rule," have also reported themselves ready for duty, if it shall be necessary to call upon them.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Governor and Council have completed the count of the Presidential vote of New Hampshire, which is officially reported as follows:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Home vote	34,[illegible]	33,[illegible]
Soldiers' vote	2,[illegible]	671
Total	36,[illegible]	33,[illegible]

Lincoln's majority on Home vote, 2,189; Lincoln's majority on Soldiers' vote, 1,347. Total majority, 3,536.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Mexico continues to be the theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents.

THE INTER-OCEANIC TRANSIT ROUTE.

At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a losing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be re-opened, with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

It would be doing injustice to an important South American State, not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A Claims Convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861. The new liberal Constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the Government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has been opened in a cordial and friendly spirit. The long deferred Avis Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made in the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain.

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador and Hayti. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these Republics, and, on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonian in 1821 has been paid in full by the Government of Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish port of San Domingo, apparently without a prospect of an early close.

PROGRESS OF LIBERIA.

Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of the social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States. I solicit your authority to furnish the Republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by installments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native African race, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it, would win forbearance and favor towards the colony from all civilized nations.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by the way of Behring Straits and Arctic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support, as well of this Government as of those of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the South American States of their high appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines to that world-encircling communication.

I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed, with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped that, with the return of domestic peace, the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage her former high career of commerce and civilization.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pacha, resulted in a suspension of intercourse. This was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor of the Consulate. Our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary Powers are entirely satisfactory.

CHINA.

The rebellion which has so long been in progress in China has at last been suppressed with the co-operating good offices of this Government and of the other foreign commercial States. The judicial consular establishment has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislative regulation to adapt it to the extension of our commerce and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the Government and people of that vast Empire. China seems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate commerce and social intercourse among the Western nations.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of its Government, the action of that Empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconsistent and capricious. Nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the Western powers, moving with enlightened concert. Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed, or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been reopened to commerce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan toward the United States.

OPENING REBEL PORTS.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not more safe or profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States, to resort to these and other open ports than it is to pursue, through many hazards and at a vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed.

LEGISLATION AGAINST SLAVE TRADERS.

For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave-traders from acquiring domicil and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

RECOGNITION OF SOUTHERN PIRACY.

It is possible that if it were a new and an open question, the maritime powers, with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and always have been, equally of ships and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign wars. Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned, and their Governments.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS.

Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

THE CANADIAN RAIDS.

In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons, who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the Lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of exports, which were temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1854. I desire, however, to be understood, while making this statement, that the colonial authorities are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United States, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

IMMIGRATION.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emigration has, as far as was possible, been put into operation. It seems to need amendment, which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against the emigrants while on their way and on their arrival in the ports, so as to show them here a fair choice of avocations and place of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the emigrants effective national protection. I regard our emigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its wastes of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

THE TREASURY.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effects of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation. The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,007.62, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were $1,298,056,101.89, leaving a balance in the Treasury, as shown by warrants, of $96,739,905.73. Deduct from these the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed and the amount of issue in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: receipts, $884,076,646.57; disbursements, $865,234,087.86, which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of $18,842,558.71. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $102,316,152.99; from lands, $588,333.29; from direct taxes, $475,648.96; from internal revenue, $109,741,134.10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,448.10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, $623,443,929.13. There were disbursed for the civil service, $27,505,599.46; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930.97; for the War Department, $690,791,842.97; for the Navy Department, $85,733,292.77; for interest of the public debt, $53,685,421.69—making an aggregate of $865,234,087.86, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of $18,842,558.71, as before stated.

For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of the moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war derived from taxation should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to $1,740,690,489.49. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from $500,000,000. Held, as it is, for the most part, by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of National though private property. For obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed all the people, the better. To favor such a general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might, perhaps, with good effect and without injury be presented to persons of limited means. With this view I suggest whether it might not be both expedient and competent for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issues of public securities might be held by any *bona fide* purchaser exempt from taxation, from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable prudent persons to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe themselves.

The public debt, on the 1st day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress at the commencement of last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year, by the sum of $3,995,079.33. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury.

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th of November, five hundred and eighty-four National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State Banks. Changes from the State system to the National system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no bank of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not secured by the Government. That the Government and the people will derive general benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country, can hardly be questioned. The National system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit, and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of the State Bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine. It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank note circulation of the country.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents, will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaus of the War Department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defense, and to keep up and to supply the requisite military force.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen, that a Navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the Navy, including vessels under construction on the first of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels, carrying 4,610 guns, and 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year, over and above all losses, by shipwreck or in battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 42,427 tons. The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000. There have been captured by the navy during the year 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is 1,300, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property, thus far reported, amounts to $14,396,250.51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported. The total expenditures of the Navy Department, of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, are $238,647,262.35. Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard and a suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels and the machinery and armature for our ships, to which reference was made in my last annual message. Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at the last session in respect to prizes in our inland waters. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of Vice Admiral in our naval service.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Post Office Department. The postal revenues for the year ending June 30th, 1864, amounted to $12,438,253.78, and the expenditures to $12,644,786.20. The excess of expenditures over receipts being $206,652.42. The views presented by the Postmaster General on the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries, should receive the careful consideration of Congress.

THE NEW STATE.

It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement in Governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed by our great civil war, which at first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation.

The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed, in conformity with the laws, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which once seemed a barren and uninhabited waste, between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Territories of the United States are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interception of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized, but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their Governments, like those of others, to go into speedy and full operation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

As intimately connected with and promotive of this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relating to the public lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific Railroad, and mineral discoveries contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions, and other topics of public interest pertaining to his Department.

The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending on the 30th of September last, was 4,221,342 acres, of which 1,538,614 acres were entered under the Homestead law. The remainder was located with military warrants and agricultural scrip certified to States for railroads and sold for cash. The cash receipts from sales and location fees were $1,019,446. The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was $678,007.21, against $136,077.95 receipts during the preceding year. The aggregate of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific by railroad and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success. Notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of materials and labor, the route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for 100 miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California has been made from Sacramento eastward to the great bend of Mucker river in Nevada.

MINES.

Numerous discoveries of gold, silver and cinnabar mines have been added to the many heretofore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains and the subordinate ranges now teem with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the products of the mines of precious metals in that region has, during the year, reached, if not exceeded $100,000,000 in value.

INDIAN SYSTEM.

It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodeled. Congress, at its last session, acting on the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country, to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the Indian. The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

PENSIONS.

The liberal provisions to the invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, orphans, and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle or died of disease contracted or of wounds received in the service of their country, have been diligently administered. There have been admitted to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last, the names of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensions 22,767, and of navy invalid pensions 712. Of widows, orphans, and mothers 22,198 have been placed in the army pension rolls, and 248 on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,433, and of navy pensioners 793. At the beginning of the year, the number of Revolutionary pensioners was 1,430; only 12 of them were soldiers, of whom 8 have since died; the remainder are those who, under the law, receive pensions because of relationship to Revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, $4,504,616.92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer for information concerning them and in relation to the Washington aqueduct, the Capitol and other matters of local interest, to the report of the Secretary.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic head, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the people's department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The war continues. Since the last annual message all the important lines and positions then held by our armies have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the States left in the rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States, have again produced reasonably fair crops.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is Gen. Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well appointed army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

REORGANIZATION OF STATES.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of molding society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction that 12,000 citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State Governments, with free Constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them. The movement in the same direction, more extensive, though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, should not be overlooked; but Maryland presents an example of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland; like another foul spirit, being driven out, it will seek to rend her, but it will woo her no more.

THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY RECOMMENDED.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, passed the Senate, but failed, for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote, in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress and nearly the same members, without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the passage of the measure at the present session. Of course the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election has almost certainly indicated that the next Congress will pass the measure, if this does not; hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better. It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or votes, any further than as an additional element to be considered. Their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people, now for the first time heard on the question. In a great national crisis like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable, almost indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority. In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end, such will, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular election.

THE MEANING OF THE ELECTION.

Judging by the recent canvass and its results, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm nor more nearly unanimous, than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls, gave strong assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket, so-called, but a great majority of the opposing party also, may be fairly claimed to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument, that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but in the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In awarding the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another, and to the world, this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause.

THE NATION GAINING STRENGTH.

The election has exhibited another fact, not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of the national resources—that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and caused mourning to so many homes, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps and divisions and brigades and regiments have formed and fought and bled and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service; the election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found. The States regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago, to-wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now against 3,870,222 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 3,398,211, to which is to be added 33,762 cast now in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,075,773, and the net increase during the three years and a half of war, to 145,751. A table is appended, showing particulars. To this again should be added the number of all the soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who, by the law of those States, could not vote away from their homes, which number cannot be less than 120,000. Nor yet is this all. The number in the organized Territories is triple now what it was four years ago, while thousands, white and black, join us as the national arms press back the insurgent lines. So much is shown, affirmatively and negatively, by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true. The important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than when the war began—that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion—that we are gaining strength, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely.

ABUNDANCE OF MATERIAL RESOURCES.

This as to men. Our material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources, then, are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union. His declarations to that effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield, we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him he is beaten. Either way, it would be the victory and defeat following war.

HOW THE REBELS MAY HAVE PEACE.

What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and re-union. They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority, under the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes, operating only in Constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust. For instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised, can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago General Pardon and Amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except a certain designated class, and it was at the same time known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has for a full year been open to all such as were not in a condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still open to all. But the time may come—probably will come, when the public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that, in lieu, more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

SLAVERY.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority, on the part of the insurgents, as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it my executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. Sherman's Progress.

Swinton, of the New York *Times* thus sums up the progress of Gen. Sherman, and what he has accomplished:

What, then, has been the actual progress of Gen. Sherman, thus far, in the execution of his purpose? First, we know from the testimony of the Richmond journals of yesterday, that he has successfully transferred his whole army over the Oconee, the only river he had to cross ere reaching an outlet on the sea. We know, secondly, that he is moving far south of Augusta, on the line connecting that city with Savannah, and on which they both depend. We know, thirdly, that he had, at last advices, pushed forward so far that he was able to throw out a cavalry column to communicate with the fleet. We know, fourthly, both through the confessions of the Richmond and Georgia press, and through the declarations of Gen. Grant, that the rebels have no hope of being able to thwart Sherman. This despair is strikingly manifested in the tone of angry comment which the Richmond press heap on Jeff. Davis for his policy in sending Hood's army on a fruitless raid into Tennessee, instead of retaining it where it could check the advance of Sherman.

A Disappointed Audience.

[From the Philadelphia Enquirer, Dec. 3.]

An intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled last evening, in the hall of the University of Pennsylvania, to listen to an address from Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the United States District Court. Charles E. Lex, Esq., presided, and introduced to the audience the orator of the evening. Judge Cadwalader said that he had prepared a somewhat elaborate address on the sources of improvement in a constitutional Government, but unfortunately for himself, if fortunately for the audience, he had had a hole in his overcoat pocket, and through it his manuscript had dropped out. He had dispatched a messenger to intercept the car, but the conductor said he had noticed another individual lift it up and put it in his pocket, so he must respectfully apologize to the audience and take his seat. After being entertained for some time by a band in attendance the audience dispersed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1864.

The demand for currency continues active and the bankers have enough to do to supply the requirements of their customers. Still, we have heard of but little difficulty in legitimate dealers and packers getting all the necessary accommodations at the usual discount of 10 per cent per annum.

Eastern Exchange is in fair demand, with a better supply than yesterday, and rather easier rates. The bankers were buying at 1/8@1/4c discount and selling at par to 1/4c premium.

Gold opened this morning at 229, advanced to 232 1/4, and closed at 232 1/4. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq., gold-broker:

10 a. m.	229	12:30	231 3/4
10:10	230 1/2	1:15	231 1/4
11:00	231	2:00	232
11:30	231 1/2	3:00	232 1/4
11:40	232	4:00	232 1/4
12:00	231		

Here the market opened at 228, declined to 227, and closed at 230@230 1/2. Silver was firm at 217 @218.

Five-Twenties advanced to 107 1/2 in New York. Here 107@107 1/4 was bid and 108 asked. The market is firm for United States Securities, and rates have a strong upward tendency.

Cook County Scrip is in good demand at 95—sellers asking par.

FOREIGN FAILURES.—The London *Economist* of Nov. 19, enumerates the following list of failures reported during the previous six days:

The suspension of Mr. C. Wilson, importer of silks, has been announced, with liabilities estimated at about £23,000.

The bills of E. Caralambi, in the fruit trade, have been returned. The engagements are represented to amount to about £30,000.

The failure of Messrs. Butterworth & Sons, woolen drapers, of Huddersfield, has taken place. The liabilities are supposed to be about £100,000.

Messrs. Henry Powell & Sons, ship provision merchants, of No. 39 Fenchurch street, have stopped payment. The liabilities are estimated at £100,000. The suspension of their firm at Galatz is also announced.

Messrs. Elliott & Co., China merchants, of Austinfriars, have stopped payment.

The failure of Messrs. Platzmann, Berry & Co., general commission merchants, is announced in advices from Lyons, with liabilities for about £130,000. The suspension of Mr. R. Berry, American commission merchant, is also stated, from the same sources.

Messrs. Evans & Lewis, of St. Paul's Churchyard, fancy dress manufacturers, have failed; the assets are stated to be considerable, and the liabilities of the firm moderate.

The suspension of Messrs. Halliday, Fox & Co., East India merchants, of No. 4 Cullum street, has been announced, after considerable efforts to avoid stoppage.

The failure of Messrs. Joseph Temple & Co., iron ship-builders, of Blackwall, has been announced.

Advices from Paris report the stoppage of Messrs. Charles Robin & Cie, of that city, bankers, with liabilities believed to amount to £300,000, and assets of about equal value.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, Dec. 6, 1864, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	117 1/2	[illegible]	Quicksilver	85	[illegible]
C. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	118	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Central	128 1/2	[illegible]
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. 6 per ct War Loan Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & Pitts.	110	[illegible]	U. S. 6's 1881 cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5-20	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (gtd.)	143	[illegible]	Coupons	108 1/2	[illegible]
P., F. W. & C.	108 1/2	[illegible]	U. S. 7-30s	117 1/2	[illegible]
M. C.	128	[illegible]	Bonds, '81	118	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Gold	231 1/2	[illegible]
Rock Island	104 1/2	[illegible]			
C. B. & Q.	118	[illegible]			

Market—First Board, steady. 2d Board, strong.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1864.

The following table shows the movement in Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., in this city, during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	2,815	992
Wheat	16,082	....
Corn	15,300	24,185
Oats	33,590	11,805
Rye	3,250	....
Barley	4,240	....
Grass Seed	31,380	6,320
Flax Seed	....	23,090
Broom Corn	32,404	....
Cured Meats	107,360	134,800
Beef	67	674
Pork	313	1,019
Lard	113,500	211,301
Tallow	14,461	22,792
Butter	28,180	21,306
Dressed Hogs	149	....
Live Hogs	18,813	4,569
Cattle	482	369
Hides	100,116	267,710
Highwines	....	555
Wool	2,910	630
Lumber	1,387,000	1,140,000
Shingles	1,795,000	290,000
Lath	70,000	124,000
Salt, brls	16,103	1,514

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the general markets were firmer.

There was a much better feeling in the Provision market, and prices had a strong upward tendency. Mess Pork was held at $35.00, with some inquiry at $34.00. Prime Mess Pork was in active demand, and the market advanced fully 50c ₱ brl, with sales of about 2,600 brls at $32.00@32.50 delivered here, and $31.00 delivered at Muscatine. The bulk of the sales were made at $32.00, but at the close sellers were holding firm at $32.50@33.00. Sweet Pickled Hams were in fair demand and firm, with sales of 150 trcs at 17c, and 150 trcs from Dressed Hogs at 16 1/2c. There was some inquiry for English Middles, but there were no sales reported—buyers and sellers being apart in their views. Green Hams were in good demand and firm at 15@15 1/2c, and Shoulders at 13c. Lard was in good demand and firm with sales of about 1,000 trcs prime steam Leaf at 21c—closing very firm at that price.

Dressed Hogs were in good demand and firm at 25@50c ₱ 100 lbs higher, with sales at $11.50@13.50—chiefly at $12.00@12.25, dividing on 200 lbs.

The market for Highwines was struck to-day with the "Washburne chills," and prices fell about 4c per gallon, with sales of about 1,100 brls at $1.79@1.83, closing quiet at $1.79. Early in the morning light sales were made at $1.83, but on 'Change the market was dull, and prices fell to $1.79.

The inquiry for Oats was limited, but the favorable news from New York gave a strong tone to the market, which ruled firm at the outside figures of yesterday. About 30,000 bu changed hands at 60@60 1/2c for No. 1, and 61@60 for No. 2—closing firm at 63 1/2c for fresh receipts of No. 1.

The advance in gold to-day strengthened the views of holders of Flour to the extent of 10@15c per brl, but operators showed no disposition to come forward at the advance, and even at yesterday's figures they showed no inclination to effect purchases. The transactions were confined to the filling of small orders and the wants of the city trade. About 430 brls changed hands at $10.50 @11.00 for white winters; $8.82 1/2 for choice spring extras, and $6.25 for spring supers.

The market for Wheat was quite lively, owing to the advance in gold, and prices advanced 2@3c. Towards the close the appreciation was not entirely sustained. About 133,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at $1.80 for No. 1 Red, $1.69 @1.70 for No. 2 Red, $1.73@1.74 for No. 1 Spring, and $1.53 for No. 2 Spring. The market closed firm at $1.73@1.73 1/2 for No. 1 Spring.

The inquiry for new Corn was very limited, and the market ruled dull and rather irregular, owing mainly to the location of the receipts—prices however being about the same as the range of yesterday. There was nothing doing in Old Corn, which is dull and neglected. Ear Corn was very quiet. The sales foot up some 10,000 bu. at 72@73c for New in store and 85c for Ear Corn delivered.

Rye was quiet and unchanged, with sales at $1.18 for No. 1 and $1.14 for No. 2 in store.

The market for Barley was dull and depressed and prices show a depreciation of 3@4c. Buyers are discriminating closely between North and South side receipts of No. 2, owing to the recent change in the inspection rules. There is very little or no difference between "old" and "new" No. 2, in the south side elevators, but on the north side the difference is some 10@12c per bush. The sales includes several small parcels of No. 2 at 138@142c for "South" and 125 for "North side." Sample lots ranged at 100@170 on track.

There are no new features of interest in the grocery market. Trade is fairly active, though not quite so lively as during the past week. All staple articles are firm at the quotations given elsewhere.

The Hog market has been active and very firm, with a further advance of 15@25c on yesterday's quotations. Entered sales at the various yards 13,751 head at $9.75@11.15; chiefly at $10.15@10.75 ₱ 100 lbs.

In Beef Cattle the supply has been very light, and transactions too limited to establish quotations. Entered sales at the various yards 439 head at $3.25@5.00 ₱ 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon Wheat was firmer, and No. 1 spring was sold at $1.73@1.73 1/2. Coarse grains were neglected.

The market for Highwines was quiet and nominal at $1.78@1.79.

The Provision market was very firm but inactive, with a good demand for prime steam Lard at 21c, and sellers at 21 1/2c. Prime Mess Pork was in demand at $32.00—sellers holding at $32.50@33.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 6, 1864.

TUESDAY Evening, Dec. 6, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc., for the week ending Dec. 3, 1864, and comparatively for three years:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 3, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Lumber, ft	6,151,000	6,361,000	4,761,000
Shingles, No.	4,395,000	1,650,000	2,390,000
Lath, pcs	749,000	438,000	343,000
Staves, No.	530,000	65,000	43,000
Posts, No.	4,190	4,090	....
Timber, ft	186,000	49,000	121,000

LUMBER—The receipts of Lumber during the past week have been more liberal than was anticipated owing to the arrival of a large number of cargoes of rafted lumber from Grand River that it was not supposed would be shipped before the ensuing spring.

The market has been marked by considerable firmness, and its activity has only been restricted by the supply. On the transactions reported for the week it will be seen that prices have generally been high, and to-day we note an advance of $1.00 ₱ thousand feet.

Most of the vessels are now laid up for the winter; a few are, however, still expected from near points; but for anything like a regular or important supply there is no prospect.

SHINGLES—The receipts during the past week have been comparatively large, and the market has been correspondingly active and firm, but with no advance on previous rates.

LATH—With a fair supply, trade has been moderately active, and prices steady at previous rates.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Campbell, from Grand river, sold by Irish & Fuller, 60,000 feet rafted lumber, 1/2 strips, at $19.50; cargo schr Ketchum, from Grand river, sold by Irish & Fuller, 116,000 feet rafted lumber, 1/2 strips, at $19.50; part cargo schr Triumph, from Grand river sold by Irish & Fuller, 60,000 feet part rafted lumber, 1/2 strips, at $20.50.

CARGO SALES DURING THE WEEK.

Vessels.	Where from.	Descr'tp.	Price.
Barney Eaton	Grand River	1/2 stps rftd.	$19.50
Granger	do	do	19.50
Alnwick	do	do	19.50
Hubbard	Muskegon	good 1/2 stps.	20.00
Seneca Chief	do	1/2 stps.	19.50
do	do	lath	2.75
Grace Murray	Canada	m'ly boards	22.50
Sunny Side	do	do	19.00
Sea North	Grand Haven	1/2 stps rftd.	18.50
Sarah Clow	do	do	18.50
Evelyne	do	mixed	18.50
Warren	do	1/2 stps rftd.	19.00
E. N. Peck	do	do	18.50
do	do	pickets	18.50
Challenge	do	lath	[illegible]
do	do	selected	24.50
do	do	lath	3.00
do	do	m'ly shgls.	[illegible]
Allen	Canada	boards	23.75
Selt	Muskegon	1/2 strips	19.00
Mary	do	1/2 strips	20.00

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ₱ M	$53.00@55.00
Second Clear Boards, ₱ M	47.00@50.00
Third Clear Boards, ₱ M	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ₱ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ₱ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank, ₱ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ₱ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Sap	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₱ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₱ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1864.

HOGS—Received during the day at all the yards 13,813 hogs. Entered sales 13,751 head, at $9.75@11.15, chiefly at $10.15@10.75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Besides the above receipts, two or three stock trains arrived this evening too late for to-day's market. In point of quality, the supply has been generally better than the previous receipts of the present season, consisting mostly of heavy lard hogs, for which at present there is an active demand.

There has been no lack of activity in the yards to-day, but the only operators of any consequence were our city packers. Not only was yesterday's quotations fully sustained, but on good medium to extra grades, we note a further advance of 15@25c ₱ 100 lbs, or an advance of 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs on the closing quotations of Saturday's market.

For Prime Mess Hogs the demand, since last week, has improved, although the inquiry is chiefly for heavier grades. The increased activity and firmness of the provision market to-day has given more confidence and a healthier tone to this; the influence of which was very apparent in the briskness of the demand.

Of the Hogs received through the day there are few remaining over unsold, but with the arrival of additional trains late in the afternoon and evening there will be a fair supply to commence the business of to-morrow.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M.	Hubbard & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	$11.[illegible]
Vandergrift	Reed & Sherwin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Haight	Powell	[illegible]	[illegible]	$10.75
Merritt	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bixby	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Kellogg	Wicker & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	$10.50
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Dow, Quirk & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vogle	Cragen & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibbs	J. E. Norwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Tobey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Spafford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.—Received during the day about 500 head. Entered sales at all the yards 439 head at $3.25@5.00 per 100 lbs.

Market quiet and receipts and transactions too limited to establish quotations. There is apparently a fair demand for good medium Cattle at previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No	Av	Price.
Clarke	Waixel	[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.25
Webster	McGarvey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Wallahan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hodges	J. O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosenthal	Griffin & Bro.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairbank	Huble & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No	Av	Price.
R. & M. Conger	Hastings	15	1060	$4.25

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No	Av	Price.
Bogart	Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	$1.45
Welsey	F. G. Parker	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No	Av	Price.
Moore	Garity	[illegible]	[illegible]	$3.50

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of grain made are reported to this market reports according to the new rules of inspection, unless otherwise stated. The grade of wheat formerly known as "No. 1 Spring" is now "Chicago Extra"; [illegible]

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1864.

FREIGHTS—There were no charters to-day and grain freights were entirely nominal.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 2,815 brls; shipped to-day, 992 brls. The receipts and shipments during the week and since the first of January, compared as follows: [illegible]

During the week the market has ruled dull and depressed, but without any material change in values since our last review.

To-day the market was quiet, but holders were very firm in their views, demanding an advance of 10@15c on yesterday's prices, but buyers would not respond, and even felt reluctant to operate at yesterday's figures. Sales were: 300 brls "Girard Prairie" White Winter at $11.00; 130 brls "Nashville City" do at $11.00; [illegible]

[illegible]

Corn Meal—is quiet. We quote: [illegible]

Middlings—Middlings are in limited request—the demand being confined to the city trade. We quote: [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 16,082 bu; shipped, none. The receipts and shipments during the past week and since the 1st of January compare as follows: [illegible]

Early in the week the market ruled dull, and prices declined 2@3c ₱ bu, but towards the close the advance in gold caused an upward tendency, and the depreciation was in a measure regained, closing firm at a decline of 3@4c on the week.

TO-DAY the market opened firm at an advance of 3@4c, but at the close it was not altogether sustained, and prices receded 1@1 1/2c from the highest point reached during the day. Sales were: [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 15,300 bu; shipped, 24,185 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week and since the first of January, with comparative statistics: [illegible]

The market for Corn has ruled dull during the week, and prices show a depreciation of 2@3c since our last review.

TO-DAY—The market was quiet and nominally unchanged. [illegible] The price of New Corn is governed mostly by location, hence the cause for the wide range of prices.

OATS—Received today, 33,590 bu; shipped, 11,805 bu. The receipts and shipments of Oats during the past week, and since the 1st of January, compare as follows: [illegible]

The market for Oats has ruled quiet during the week, and we note a decline of 1@2c since our last review.

TO-DAY—The market was quiet but firm. [illegible] Closing steady at 63 1/2c.

RYE—Received to-day, 3,250 bu; shipped to-day, none. The receipts and shipments of Rye during the past week, and since the 1st of January, compare as follows: [illegible]

The market for Rye has ruled rather irregular during the week but closes quiet at a decline of 3c on the prices of our last review.

TO-DAY—The market was quiet with sales of 2,500 bu No. 1 at $1.18, and 400 bu No. 2 at $1.14.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 4,240 bu; shipped to-day, none. The receipts and shipments during the past week and since the 1st of January compare as follows: [illegible]

The market for Barley has ruled quiet during the week, and prices have rather favored buyers, particularly towards the close. Quite a discrimination is made between North and South Side receipts of No. 2—about 10@12c.

TO-DAY the market was quiet and 3@4c easier. [illegible]

Malt—Sales 1,500 bu Barley at $1.75.

ALCOHOL—Unsettled and nominal at $3.60@3.62 [illegible]

ASHES—Babbitt's Condensed Potash steady at $5.50 per case.

BUTTER—The supply of butter during the week has been more liberal and prices have ruled easier, except for choice dairy, which is in fair demand and firm. We quote: [illegible]

BEANS—There is a better demand for Beans, particularly choice qualities, and the market is firmer. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—The supply during the week was very light and the market is steady and firm at the following quotations: [illegible]

BROOMS—With a fair demand and the market is in limited supply. Prices very firm with an upward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

BRICKS—Stocks on hand light. Market active for this season of the year, and firm at the following rates. We quote: [illegible]

BAGGING—We note a quiet market at previous quotations: [illegible]

COFFEE—Is firm at the advance noted yesterday. [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels are in fair demand, at a decline of the week of 20@25c. Lard Tierces are dull and 10@15c lower. Flour Barrels quiet but firm at previous quotations. Liquor Kegs in fair request and very firm. Oak and Hickory Poles in small and inadequate supply. Market active and very firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

CANDLES—In good demand, with a fair supply. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

COAL—Soft Coal is in light supply and with a good demand the market rules very firm, but with no change in previous quotations. The receipts of Hard Coal for the season may be regarded as closed. Dealers have comparatively good stocks on hand, and the market continues firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—In fairly active and firm. There is no change in quotations. We quote: [illegible]

CIDER—Is steady at $6.50@7.50 per brl.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There has been little change to note in this market during the past week. Upon Morphine we note an advance of 25c ₱ oz, which is the only alteration made in our previous quotations. The market continues active and in fair supply, prices generally ruling steady. We quote: [illegible]

EGGS—Are steady at 30@35c per doz.

FISH—We note an active demand for Codfish and Mackerel. Lake fish are quiet. We continue to quote: [illegible]

FURS—Are quiet. The receipts are light, as the season has not fairly opened. We quote: [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Are in active request. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—We notice no change in the market, and quote: [illegible]

GAME—Is dull. We quote nominally as follows: [illegible]

GREASE—Is fair demand and firm at the following quotations: [illegible]

TO-DAY the sales were: 50 trcs White Grease at 17 1/2c; 100 trcs Yellow Grease at 13 1/2c; 12 trcs Brown Grease at 14 1/2c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day 149. Market [illegible] [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, none; shipped, 555 brls. The market during the past week has been irregular, opening dull and heavy at $1.77@1.80, and advanced yesterday to $1.83 1/2. TO-DAY, however, in consequence of the motion of Mr. Washburne to tax stocks on hand, the market has ruled very quiet, and prices have declined 4@4 1/2c ₱ gal. [illegible]

HOPS—The market continues very quiet with a good supply. Prices rule easy at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

HIDES—The market during the past week has been in better supply with a corresponding degree of activity. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

HAY—Timothy Hay is in good supply both pressed and loose. The market is, however, quiet, with no essential change. On Prairie beater and loose pressed we make a decline of $1.00 ₱ ton, the market being in large supply. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

IRON—The market has been more active, and since the last meeting of manufacturers at Pittsburg prices have assumed a firmer and steadier character. Stocks generally are well assorted, and prices firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

PIG IRON—The market has been moderately active, with good stocks in the hands of dealers. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—The market is quiet, supply fair and prices firm at previous rates. We quote: [illegible]

LIME AND STUCCO—Market less active and in fair supply. Prices rule steady at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

LEATHER—Domestic manufactured Leather is in fair supply, excepting medium and light weight Kips, which continue in small receipt, with a fair demand. Foreign goods are in small but adequate supply. Prices during the week have experienced no change, and the market continues quiet. We quote: [illegible]

MATCHES—In limited demand. Stocks generally well assorted. Prices rule steady at our previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

METALS—On Sheathing and Tinned Copper prices have declined 3c per lb, and on Fence Wire 1c; in other descriptions the market is unchanged. With a good supply the demand is moderately active. We quote: [illegible]

NAILS—Contrary to general expectation the market during the past week has experienced a further decline of 25c per keg on our previous quotations, the result of heavy stocks still in the hands of dealers and speculators. Manufacturers continue firm in their views, and consequently are not doing anything. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—We note a quiet market, and quote: [illegible]

ONIONS—Are in light supply, and firm. We quote: [illegible]

OILS—Linseed Oil—The market is in very limited supply, and prices ruling firm in fair request, with an average supply. Prices generally firm and unchanged. Lard Oil in fair request, with a good demand. Market firm at previous rates. We quote: [illegible]

CARBON OIL—The supply during the past week has been almost nominal, with scarcely any Oil in the hands either of brokers or dealers. Quotations therefore are very irregular. [illegible]

PAINTS—In good supply with a very limited request. Market firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

POWDER—In fair receipt with a steady demand. Market tolerably firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

POULTRY—Is dull, with limited supplies. We quote: [illegible]

POTATOES—Are in good request, and firm. We quote: [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The Provision market during the past week, owing to depressing news from the East, has been unsettled, and the prices of nearly every article of Hog Product ruled lower. During the past two days, however, owing to more satisfactory advices from other markets, the demand has been more active, and the prices rallied again—closing with a strong upward tendency. The has been very little doing in Beef Product, and prices are almost nominal. [illegible]

[illegible]

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

RICE—Is in good request and firm. We quote: [illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

SOAP—In fair supply. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

STARCH—Upon our previous quotations we note an advance of 1/4c per lb. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

STEEL—The market is more active and very firm, with no essential change. [illegible]

SEEDS—TIMOTHY SEED—[illegible] CLOVER SEED—[illegible]

SALT—The market for Domestic Salt is quiet and firm at $4.00 for coarse, and $3.75 for fine. [illegible]

TALLOW—The demand during the week has been unusually light, and the market has been lower. We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—There is a firmer feeling in the market, [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

TEAS—We note no change in the market, and quote: [illegible]

VINEGAR—Steady. [illegible]

WOOL—A quiet market. We quote: [illegible]

WOODEN WARE—[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Prop City of Boston, McHenry, Ogdensburg, [illegible]
Prop Buckeye, Chapman, [illegible]
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Wilson, [illegible]
Schr [illegible]
Schr J. S. Wallace, Lawrence, Sheboygan, [illegible]
Scow A. Frederic, Coppelin, Oconto, [illegible]

CLEARED.

Schr Arctic, Brown, Racine, [illegible]
Schr D. O. Dickinson, Linden, Sheboygan, [illegible]

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.—[illegible] Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, King's County, New York.

DR. BIGELOW. Confidential Physician, can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, [illegible] Consultation free. [illegible] Box 134. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. [illegible] Signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. [illegible] Factory 81 Barclay street, New York.

Epileptic Fits can be Cured. [illegible] DR. V. B. LOCKROW, [illegible] Box 515.

[illegible] DR. LA CROIX, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Notice to Officers.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY COMMANDER, CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30, 1864. [illegible] JAMES C. STRONG, Col. 15th V. R. C., Mil. Comdr. & Mil. Pro. Mar.

Catarrh Remedy.

CATARRH.

DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY!

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

[illegible] SMITH & DWYER, Chicago.

Legal Notices.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—John R. Allen, against Warren Mitchell &c., in Chancery. [illegible] THOMAS A. MORGAN, Marshal Lou. Chancery Court. [illegible]

Proposals.

HAY! HAY! HAY! CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Dec. 1st, 1864. [illegible] FIRST DISTRICT. [illegible] SECOND DISTRICT. [illegible] THIRD DISTRICT. [illegible] FOURTH DISTRICT. [illegible] FIFTH DISTRICT. [illegible] Col. WM. W. MCKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, [illegible] PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? [illegible] DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant [illegible]

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, [illegible]

RATTAN STREET [illegible] STABLE BROOMS, ALL SIZES. Made at the Brush Factory, [illegible]

[illegible — market reports, partly cut off at the gutter: Dry Salted Sides, Shoulders, Middles, Hams, Lard; RAGS AND PAPER STOCK; RICE; SUGAR—An active market at full rates; Stock in New York, Dec. 1; SYRUPS AND MOLASSES; SOAP; STARCH; STEEL; SEEDS; SALT; TALLOW; TOBACCO; TEAS; VINEGAR; WOOL; WOODEN WARE; WINES AND LIQUORS]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Dec. 6.

[illegible — list of arrivals: Prop City of Boston, McLeary, Ogdensburg; Prop Buckeye, Chapman, Ogdensburg; Prop G. J. Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon; Schr J. S. Wallace, Lawrence, Sheboygan; Schr Gladiator, Calloway, Sheboygan; Schr Rainbow, Fletcher, Bay City; Schr Sailor Boy, Bay City; Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centerville; Schr Racine, Cole, Green Bay; Schr D. O. Dickinson, Landon, Buffalo; Schr De Vernon, Mitchell; Schr Fashion, Sherman, Bay City; Scow A. Frederic, Coppelen, Oconto]

CLEARED ... Dec. 6.

[illegible — Schr Arctic, Brown, Racine; Schr D. O. Dickinson, Landon, Sheboygan]

Miscellaneous.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? USE DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once. It will save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

[illegible — HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS? ... HAVE YOU ASTHMA? ... HAVE YOU PLEURISY? ... HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION? ... HOOPING COUGH, CROUP ... Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere ... FULLER, FINCH & FULLER ... SMITH & DWYER, Chicago]

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by the use of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. [illegible]

RATTAN STREET AND STABLE BROOMS, ALL SIZES. Made at the Brush Factory, 204 Randolph street. [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible — To Consumptives ... EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, King's County, New York.]

[illegible] BIGELOW.

Confidential Physician.

[illegible — office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago ... on all Chronic Diseases of a private and delicate nature ... with unparalleled success ... Ladies and Gentlemen can consult ... with the strictest privacy. Office hours ... a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. ... Box 124. Inclose two stamps ... no29-x340-3t]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible] celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Gray Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. [illegible]; all others are mere imitations and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York.

[illegible] New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

Epileptic Fits can be Cured.

[illegible] having become eminently successful in curing this terrible malady, invites all similarly afflicted to call or send for circulars of references and testimonials of numerous cases of from one to twenty years' standing. He devotes his attention [illegible] diseases of the Cerebro Spinal Axis, [illegible] and solicits all investigation of his [illegible] in confidence. He may be consulted at [illegible], 161 West Forty-Second street, [illegible] a. m. until 4 p. m. except Saturday and [illegible]. Address all letters to DR. V. B. LOCKROW, care of P. O. Box 516.

[illegible] VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. [illegible]

Notice to Officers.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY COMMANDER, CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30, 1864.

[illegible] No. 2. [illegible] of all the officers arriving in the city, who are not on duty in said city, and [illegible] remaining within its limits twenty-four [illegible] to the following order:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1864.

[illegible] No. 62.

[illegible] of officers arriving within the limits [illegible] Department, is respectfully called to Army [illegible] requiring them to report change of station [illegible] arrival at any Post.

[illegible] remaining twenty four hours within the limits [illegible] this Department will report to the nearest [illegible] quarters and register name and rank, [illegible] of their duties, and by what authority they [illegible] from their commands.

[illegible] arriving at Cincinnati will report to [illegible] quarters, 114 West Fourth street.

[illegible] of Maj. Gen. J. Hooker.

C. H. POTTER, A. A. Gen.

Officers arriving at Chicago, Ill., will report at [illegible] of the U. S. Military Commander, 90 Washington street.

All United States soldiers in the City of Chicago, or in the vicinity of said city, who are not under [illegible] a United States hospital, or have not an [illegible] furlough, will report themselves to the [illegible] Commander in said city without delay, on [illegible] of being considered deserters.

JAMES C. STRONG, Col. 38th V. R. C., Mil. Comdr. & Mil. Pro. Mar.

Catarrh Remedy.

CATARRH.

DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY!

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

[illegible] Catarrh in all its Types and Stages.

[illegible] Catarrh has defied the skill of physicians and surgeons. No medical work contains a prescription that will eradicate it. Nothing save DR. GOODALE'S REMEDY will break it up, radically destroy the principles of disease, and preclude the possibility of a relapse.

No form of Catarrh can withstand its searching power, and no mode of treatment ever afforded such immediate relief, or gave such universal satisfaction.

It penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.

Price ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Send a stamp for DR. GOODALE'S New Pamphlet on Catarrh, a perfect mode of treatment and rapid cure. [illegible] C. COOK & CO., Sole Agents, New York.

SMITH & DWYER, Chicago.

Legal Notices.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—John R. [illegible] against Warren Mitchell &c., in Chancery.

[illegible — terms of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court; sale on THURSDAY, December 22, 1864, at 11 o'clock a. m., at public auction, of premises in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, on a credit of 6, 12, 18 months; description of lots and boundaries]

THOMAS [illegible] MORGAN, Marshal Lou. Chancery Court.

[illegible] Deputy. [illegible], Ky., Dec. 2, 1864.

Proposals.

HAY! HAY! HAY!

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Dec. 1st, 1864.

[illegible] are invited by the undersigned until [illegible]DAY, December 15th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for [illegible] merchantable, tight-pressed Timothy Hay, [illegible] following named Districts, to be delivered at [illegible] points named, viz:

FIRST DISTRICT.

[illegible] Ohio, Ripley and Decatur counties, Indiana [illegible] of said counties; delivering [illegible] at Lawrenceburg, Aurora and Rising Sun, [illegible] or barges.

SECOND DISTRICT.

[illegible] county, Indiana; delivering points to be [illegible] Florence and Vevay, on boats or barges.

THIRD DISTRICT.

[illegible] and Jennings counties, Indiana, and points [illegible] of said counties. Delivering point to be at [illegible] on boats or barges.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

[illegible] Butler, Preble, Montgomery, Greene, [illegible] Clermont and Warren [illegible] Delivering point to be at Cincinnati, [illegible] Canal Depots.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

[illegible] Clark and Madison counties, Ohio, and [illegible] of said counties. Delivering points to [illegible] Urbana, Springfield and London, at Railway [illegible]

[illegible — conditions of bids: storage; districts; contracting officer; guarantee by two responsible persons; bonds; right to reject any bid; proposals endorsed "Proposals for Hay," and addressed to Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.]

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 16th, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible — sealed proposals received until December 1864 for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865 on the following routes: Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley ... to posts in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and New Mexico ... bidders to state rates per 100 pounds per 100 miles ...]

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Southwest corner of Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, paid in - - - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, Vice Pres't.

E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Commission Merchants.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Foundry Pig Iron, Bar Iron, assorted Hammered Horse Shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Cut Nails and Railroad Spikes. no15-w200-3m

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, '64.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership in this city for the purpose of transacting a

General Commission and Produce Business

Under the name of

HENING, FLINT & PEARCE.

Our long experience in the selling of Western Produce, will, we think, enable us to render satisfactory sales of all property placed in our hands.

We are prepared to make advances upon property consigned to our address.

ROBERT N. HENING.
T. J. S. FLINT.
ALBERT PEARCE.
C. C. WINANS.

no15-w200-3m

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give special attention to the sale of

Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs, Provisions, Butter, Hides, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE—32 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. no16-w388-1m

Business Cards.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce Business.

Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 20 South Water street, (up-stairs.)

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

G. R. BRAINERD.
G. A. IVES.
D. G. BROWN.

oc1-k290-3m

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,

No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. [no7-k632-3m] W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

32 Lake-St, Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

se18-m705-ti

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

CHICAGO, Sept. 20th, 1864.

The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply families, brewers, bakers and country dealers, with Lump, Large Egg, Small Egg, Range and Chestnut Coal, by the single ton or cargo, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Also Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals.

Offices, 86 South Market street, 222 East Madison street, and South Clark street, north of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Crossing. Post Office Box 2157.

se21-k520-8014 ROBERT LAW.

Eye and Ear.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Throat and Lungs, are successfully cured upon new and philosophical system of medical practice by Dr. D. MACRAE. No payment will be required until the patient is cured. Dr. MACRAE is an established practitioner of medicine for fourteen years. Office at 149 S. Clark-st, Chicago. P. O. Box 2118. D. MAC RAE, M. D., late Surgeon U. S. Army. no15-w302-1mtb

Beware of It.

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public.

BEWARE OF IT!

It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will hardly hold together by its own weight. Be sure to ask stationers for the genuine.

WILLIAM MANN.

no4-v567-2mis 43 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

Furniture Polish.

NEW INVENTION.—H. Von Eisner's Aromatic Polish, for pianos and furniture—a highly recommended new invention, will not only clean, but gives a durable new polish to every object to be polished. MANN & DYCHE, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, sole agents for Chicago. no29-x136-7t

Patent Radiator.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.

BUY

HYZER'S PATENT RADIATOR.

An improvement on stove pipe and damper that actually saves one-third fuel more than anything ever used. Invented, with double the heat, for sale and exhibition at J. S. BALDWIN'S, 212 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 195. JOHN R. DILLON.

no28-w535-2wis

Veterinary Surgery.

VETERINARY SURGERY.

Dr. J. McDONNELL, Veterinary Surgeon, M. R. V. C. I.

Professor of VETERINARY MEDICINE and SURGERY—Graduate from the school of Professor FERGUSON, VETERINARY SURGEON to the Queen of England. All diseases incidental to the Horse, Ox and Dog treated on scientific principles.

Office and Infirmary at Boyington's Livery Stable, 92 State street. no27-x54-1w

Laborers Supplied.

SKILLED GARDENERS, GOOD FARM LABORERS and MECHANICS,

OF EVERY KIND,

SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

The AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY, set in operation to carry into effect the late act of Congress to "encourage Immigration," is now prepared to supply orders for any description of labor, skilled and unskilled, having established a complete system of agencies throughout Europe, to accomplish this object.

The Company is now sending out special agents to select and bring out to this country a superior class of Farm Hands and Gardeners for the Western States.

Pamphlets containing all necessary information will be forwarded on application to

JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Agent for Emigration,
3 Bowling Green, New York.

no18-w487-2d1 5dp

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of

BUSCHICK & HENSHAW,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to said firm will be collected by G. E. Buschick, who will settle and pay all debts owing by said firm at their place of business, corner of Franklin and Michigan streets, Chicago, Ill., he being alone authorized to do so.

G. E. BUSCHICK.
C. H. HENSHAW.

de1-a287-1w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing steam boilers, steam and gas pipe, and fittings, machinery and other things connected therewith, under the firm name of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., as successors to Walworth, Buschick & Co., at 223 Lake street, and Buschick & Henshaw, corner of Franklin and Michigan streets, Chicago, Illinois. The business of Walworth, Hubbard & Co. will be closed up, and settled by J. J. Walworth, at the old stand, 225 Lake street.

JAMES J. WALWORTH,
GUSTAVUS E. BUSCHICK.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1864. de1-a258-1w

NEW FIRM.

SHORTALL & HOARD,

Office, No. 10 Larmon Block.

The old firm of JOHN G. SHORTALL & CO. having been terminated by mutual consent, the undersigned hereby notify the public that the business of making ABSTRACTS AND EXAMINATIONS OF TITLE to all the REAL ESTATE in the City of Chicago, and Cook County, will be continued as heretofore by them, under the name and firm of SHORTALL & HOARD.

JOHN G. SHORTALL. LOUIS D. HOARD.

no30-a178-1w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in my general business,

DANIEL W. SMEAD, Esq.

Late of St. Louis. The name and style of our firm is

TAYLOR & SMEAD.

JOHN B. TAYLOR.

PACKING AND STORAGE.—We have taken three of the large Packing Houses and Stores, lately occupied by Messrs. Leland & Mixer and B. P. Quinby & Co., and are prepared to pack 15,000 or 20,000 hogs on commission, kettle render lard and do work in the best manner. Also to inspect and overhaul pork, beef and provisions promptly.

STORAGE room for a large amount of property—bulk meats, &c., on "Chicago Dock Co.'s terms."

Our Mr. Taylor being one of the Board of Trade Provision Inspectors, will be on hand to attend to all orders for inspection as usual. First-class Inspectors furnished on call.

SALES AND PURCHASES ATTENDED TO ON 'CHANGE.

TAYLOR & SMEAD.

Our office in buildings opposite Michigan Central Railroad depot.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1864. no25-w760-1st

Northwestern Bank.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, August 30, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirtieth day of August, 1864.

[Gov't seal.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

[illegible]

To Printers.

TO PRINTERS OR PUBLISHERS, or any community needing the same. The undersigned, being an editor and first-class practical printer, wishes to locate somewhere in the West, where a good Union paper is needed, either daily or weekly, and where the community feel warranted in such an enterprise to assist in establishing it; or he would buy a concern on easy terms. Address J. C. S., Box 175, Bushnell, Ills. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1864.

The Blockade—Wilmington—The Battle in Mobile Bay—Operations in James River—The Alabama and the Kearsarge—Capture of the Pirate Florida—The Mississippi Flotilla—Destruction of the Rebel Ram Albemarle, etc., etc., etc.

General Exhibit of the Strength of the Navy, and Recommendations for its Improvement—Naval Estimates for the Ensuing Year, etc., etc., etc.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 5, 1864.

SIR—In submitting the annual report of the transactions of this department and of the navy, with those of the several bureaus for the year, it affords me pleasure to assure you that the condition of affairs is satisfactory, and that the discipline and efficiency of the service continue to be faithfully maintained. After many years of peace and comparative inactivity, the officers and sailors of our navy were suddenly called to the performance of extraordinary and exacting duties, and during nearly four years of exhausting civil war they have manifested their attachment to the Union and their fidelity to the national flag by rigidly enforcing a gigantic blockade of our coast, by vigilantly patrolling the great national rivers of the interior, and by a succession of ocean and coastwise expeditions, achievements which have not only added to our naval renown but greatly promoted our national integrity and strength.

When the change of administration took place in March, 1861, the war had already been virtually begun—the forts, and arsenals, and custom-houses, and mints, and navy yards, and national property within the rebel States had been seized without resistance. The retiring administration manifested its inability to assert the national authority, and its disinclination to vindicate the national supremacy, and closed its term, and that of the thirty-sixth Congress, without any preparatory measures for the tremendous convulsion which was even then shaking the Union to its centre and threatening our existence as a nation.

In six weeks after I had entered upon the administration of this department, a blockade, extending over more than three thousand five hundred miles of our coast, was ordered; and for this stupendous work, pronounced to be impracticable by the highest foreign authorities, we had a feeble navy, reduced to the lowest peace establishment, composed largely of sailing vessels, most of which were dismantled or dispersed abroad. Of the limited number of seamen authorized by law, only about two hundred were available at all our naval stations and receiving ships. Many of the officers became demoralized and deserted. In this enfeebled condition, without men, or ships, or ordnance, or resources placed at its disposal, the department was called upon to establish and enforce the most extensive blockade that was ever undertaken to be effectually maintained by any nation.

To make available every naval vessel, to recall our foreign squadrons, to increase our force by building new vessels, and by procuring for naval purposes, from the merchant service, every steamer which could be made a fighting vessel, to enlarge at once the capacity of the navy yards, to put in requisition the foundries and workshops of the country for supplies of ordnance and steam machinery, to augment the number of seamen, and to supply the deficiency of officers by selecting experienced and able shipmasters and others from the commercial marine, were among the important and responsible duties which were precipitated upon the Department at that exciting and interesting period.

The measures promptly and energetically adopted caused an immense navy to spring into existence, not to carry on a maritime war, for the rebels had no navy to stimulate our sailors to glorious deeds, nor commerce to reward their activity; but men, and ships, and ordnance, and supplies were speedily collected for the onerous naval duties needful to sustain our national unity and preserve our national rights.

Besides instituting the extensive blockade of the coast, naval expeditions were organized at the earliest possible period to assert and restore the national authority at important points within the insurrectionary region. The first of these expeditions was organized and sailed from Hampton Roads in August, under the command of Rear Admiral Stringham, and resulted in the capture of Batteries, and was the first re-conquest of a strong position which was effected on our coast. This was followed a few weeks later by the victory of Rear Admiral DuPont at Port Royal, which secured a commodious harbor for the ships of the South Atlantic squadron. The achievements on the lower Mississippi, where Rear Admiral Farragut dashed open the gates of the passage to New Orleans, and restored to the Union the commercial metropolis of the South, were accomplished the following spring. Those three important expeditions, comprising, in each case, a larger fleet than had ever been fitted out on this continent, and two of them seldom surpassed in naval annals, were planned, organized and carried into execution in the first year of the war, in addition to an immense blockade, which was at the same time so vigilantly and rigorously enforced that the rebels even then felt and complained of its exhausting severity. Other harbors and places have from time to time been seized and occupied, the last being the bay of Mobile and the fortifications at its entrance, effected by the same distinguished officer who had thrown open the Lower Mississippi to uninterrupted navigation two years before. Nor have the prowess and skill of our navy in this unhappy contest, involving the integrity of the Union and our national supremacy, been felt upon the seaboard alone. On our inland waters, at Fort Henry, at Donelson, at Shiloh, at Island No. 10, at Memphis, at Arkansas Post, at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, and at almost every important place on the Mississippi, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and other rivers of the Southwest, the navy has been active in re-establishing the national authority. A fleet of more than one hundred vessels has been put afloat on those waters, and most of them are now patrolling those rivers in the national cause.

It has been the policy of this department, rigidly adhered to under all circumstances, and from which it has never allowed itself to be diverted, never to permit the efficiency of the blockade to be impaired during these domestic troubles. Hence no large squadrons have been maintained on foreign stations. Cruisers or men-of-war have been sent out or ordered to important points to protect American interests, and capture or destroy the few predatory rovers which from time to time have ventured abroad to depredate on our commerce.

THE BLOCKADE—WILMINGTON.

The blockade of a coast line of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine miles in length, greater in extent than the whole coast of Europe from Cape Trafalgar to Cape North, is an undertaking without precedent in history. During our last war with Great Britain, when that power had eight hundred naval vessels in commission, not a single port of the United States was thoroughly closed. The most serious attempts of the maritime powers have consisted of endeavors to interdict trade at a few of the principal ports of a belligerent. Immediately after closing the ports of the States in rebellion, and giving that act the character of a blockade, the efforts of this department were directed towards seizing several harbors at comparatively equidistant points, as bases of operations for the several squadrons, where our naval vessels could receive their supplies and maintain themselves at their stations and on their cruising ground, without returning to northern ports for repairs and refitments. To have done this would not only have endangered the efficiency, but in some instances might have involved the abandonment of the blockade. To this end there were set on foot various coast expeditions which have resulted in our taking possession of or closing all the ports excepting Wilmington. From various causes, Cape Fear River is more difficult to blockade than any port on the coast of the United States. The two main entrances are forty miles apart, and these two are subdivided into several others, each of which affords an entrance to vessels. The water shoals gradually and regularly to the shore-line, and numerous isolated batteries are erected along the coast, so that a blockade runner of light draught is not under the necessity of making directly for the entrance, but can, by the lead, run close under the land protected by the batteries, and pass in over the bar at leisure. When coming out, a steamer will select her own time, thus securing every advantage, and she can pass either up or down the coast before making the offing, or she may proceed straight out to sea, trusting for her escape to the night and favoring darkness and mists, and the fact that she is under full speed, whilst the steamers blockading must have low steam.

Almost every vessel employed in violating the blockade has been constructed in England with great skill, regardless of cost, and with sole reference to engaging in this illicit trade, the profits of which are almost as remunerative as those attending the slave trade, a kindred traffic, that all christendom discountenances, and the most powerful maritime nations have combined in vain to suppress; yet the slave trade is carried on within limits which measure but a fraction of our extended blockade. The cupidity of English merchants, aided by their vast resources, together with the advantages derived from these triangular depots of blockade runners and of rebel supplies—the ports of Halifax, Bermuda and Nassau, ports which will always be in sympathy with the enemies of this country—has induced them to engage in this trade. The illicit traffic with the rebels, who are making war upon our Government, belongs to that code of commercial morals which prompted the smuggling of opium into China, and the rule of those who engage in it is to trade, legally or illegally. If it be illegal, it is the business of the Chinese and Americans, not of Englishmen, to prevent it.

Many who have failed to make themselves acquainted with the facts connected with the Wilmington blockade have been severe in their censures of the manner in which it has been conducted. The intelligent officers of the naval and merchant service who have labored with untiring zeal and assiduity, and watched with sleepless vigilance through weary months of winter and summer, and in all weathers, stimulated by the hope of benefiting their country and receiving its thanks, as well as by every inducement to fame and pecuniary reward, if successful, do not concur in the opinion that the port of Wilmington can be entirely closed by blockade.

Convinced, as this Department always has been, that it is necessary to take possession of the entrances, so as to permit armed vessels of light draught to go inside, no opportunity has been omitted to impress the necessity of joint naval and military operations for that purpose. The navy has been at all times ready to perform its part in such an expedition; but the army has not been able to unite in a conjoint movement. Neither branch of the service can expect to be successful in an attack upon this position independent of the other. Were there deep water at Wilmington, as at New Orleans, Mobile, and Port Royal, either of those operations could have been repeated at that point, but by reason of the shoalness of the water, an exclusively naval operation cannot be relied upon to be successful.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON—BATTLE IN MOBILE HARBOR.

An object earnestly cherished by the navy, but which had been delayed for army operation, was the possession of the bay of Mobile. In anticipation that it would receive early attention, Rear Admiral Farragut rejoined his squadron in January, but the operation was still further postponed for military demonstrations in Texas and on Red River.

The Bay of Mobile, guarded at its entrance by two imposing fortifications, constructed by the Federal Government in former years, was difficult to blockade, and was one of the principal ports for illicit trade with the rebels. It had been the steady purpose of this department to get possession of that bay as soon as operations on the Mississippi would permit the detachment of a sufficient co-operating military force for the expedition. But repeated co-operative movements having this purpose in view were commenced, and then abandoned for army operations elsewhere. In the meantime the rebels, availing themselves of this delay and of the advantages of their position, proceeded to the collection and construction of a formidable navy, with a view of raising the blockade.

The information received was of such a character that the Department deemed it important that Rear Admiral Farragut should resume his command, which he did, and on the 18th of January arrived off Mobile. It was no part of the plans or intentions of that officer or of the Department to await the offensive movements of the rebel commander. To attack, not to defend, was his policy; and it was with some impatience that he awaited the means to justify him in putting that policy into successful operation. Knowing the disadvantage of attacking iron-cased vessels with wooden ones, and that, too, in the face and under the guns of heavy fortresses without a co-operating land force, he deferred the movement until the necessary elements of success could reach him. But in the meantime he stood ever ready to meet and measure his strength with the iron-clad fleet of Buchanan, should it venture to come out. Thus he constantly threatened an attack on Mobile, thereby aiding the army in its general movements elsewhere.

Military co-operation was secured in the early part of August, and two iron-clads from James river, and two from the Mississippi having reached him, Rear-Admiral Farragut, at half-past five o'clock on the morning of the 5th of August, got his fleet under way and entered Mobile bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, silencing their guns as he passed, encountered the rebel squadron, which by 10 o'clock was dispersed, captured, or destroyed. This engagement, in many respects one of the most remarkable on record, and which added new lustre even to the renown of Rear-Admiral Farragut, was not without serious loss on the part of his fleet. The most serious of those was the destruction of the iron-clad Tecumseh, one of his most formidable vessels, by a torpedo, early in the action, and the loss of her gallant commander, T. A. M. Craven, and nearly all of her brave officers and crew. It was from the Tecumseh that the first shot was fired at Fort Morgan. The total casualties, not including those of the Tecumseh, were fifty-two killed, and one hundred and seventy wounded.

After the capture of one of the rebel gunboats by the Metacomet, and the retreat of two others under the guns of Fort Morgan, the iron-clad ram Tennessee, bearing the flag of the rebel Admiral Buchanan, maintained the contest. For a while the action was fierce and sanguinary. The wooden ships defiantly encountered the Tennessee, although her armor was impervious to their guns, while our iron-clads grappled fiercely with their formidable antagonist. The Manhattan, with one of her XV-inch shot broke through the armor of the Tennessee, and a monitor shot also disabled the steering gear, and thus rendered her helpless. At 10 o'clock she surrendered. Twenty officers and about one hundred and seventy men were captured in this vessel, and ninety officers and men in the Selma. The capture of these two vessels, and the retreat of the two remaining rebel gunboats under the guns of Fort Morgan, terminated the glorious battle of the 5th of August.

On the following day one of the iron-clads shelled Fort Gaines with such effect that Colonel Anderson, the commander, sent a communication to Rear Admiral Farragut offering to surrender. General Granger, commanding the United States military forces, was sent for, and the terms of capitulation were arranged by the respective parties on board of the Hartford.

From this time onward movements were in progress for capturing Fort Morgan, and on the 22d of August, at day dawn, a bombardment was opened from the shore batteries, the monitors and ships inside, and the vessels outside the bay. At 6 a. m., of the 23d, a white flag was displayed by the rebels, and at 2 p. m. the fort was unconditionally surrendered to the navy and army of the United States. A naval shore battery did good service on this occasion.

Fort Powell had been already attacked on the night of the 5th, and blown up, the guns falling into our hands.

The capture of Forts Powell, Gaines, and Morgan, and the destruction of the rebel fleet, gave us possession of the bay, and closed the port to all ingress or egress of blockade runners. This was all that was contemplated. Possession of the city of Mobile could not make the blockade more effectual, and without a sufficient co-operating land force, which could not then be spared, to take and hold the place, further demonstration was not advisable.

To obstruct naval operations, the bay had been strewn with torpedoes, and as late as the 13th of September Rear Admiral Farragut wrote the Department that he was still engaged in removing them. One hundred, it was reported, had been placed in the bay by the rebels.

CHARLESTON.

[The Secretary proceeds to give an outline of the operations of the East Gulf and the South Atlantic squadron, complimenting Admiral Dahlgren for the success which has attended his efforts to maintain the blockade of Charleston by keeping the iron-clads inside the bar.]

OPERATIONS IN JAMES RIVER.

For some months previous to May last the rebels had been left in quiet possession of James river for a considerable distance below Richmond, but the progress of the Potomac army towards the rebel capital was the signal for active operations in another quarter. On the 5th of May Major Gen. Butler moved his army from Newport News, under convoy of a naval force which had been assembled for that purpose, up James river, and made the following night a successful landing at Bermuda Hundred and City Point. The movement was quietly performed, and the landing was promptly effected. The absence of a military or naval force on the James river had been improved by the rebels to plant in its bed formidable torpedoes, by which two of the light-draught boats were destroyed.

From the landing of the army of the James in May, a naval force competent to meet the armored vessels and rams of the insurgents, had they made a demonstration, has been maintained on the upper waters of the James. On various occasions sharp but brief engagements have occurred between our vessels and the rebel batteries forming the defense of Richmond.

The naval force had anticipated an encounter with the rebel fleet which had been in the course of preparation for two years, but the military commanders, out of abundant precaution, ordered obstructions to be placed in the channel by sinking vessels for the protection of the large transport fleet that was in attendance upon the army, and which it was apprehended might be disturbed and perhaps endangered in the narrow waters, were a demonstration to be made by all or any portion of the rebel navy. The security of the transports was justly deemed of vital importance to the army, and required to be placed beyond any contingency. Hence this obstruction of the river, in addition to the protection afforded by our iron-clads and other naval vessels, was doubtless a wise military precaution, although it restricted the movements of the navy.

The operations in the sounds of North Carolina have been interesting and important. It had been a cherished idea of the rebel leaders to repossess themselves of the sounds, and to regain the principal places on them, which had been wrested from rebel authority early in the war by the united efforts of the army and navy. Preparations were long in progress for the construction of armored vessels, and others of light draught, on the Roanoke and Neuse rivers, with intent to descend and drive out from the sounds our fleet of slightly built wooden boats, recapture Plymouth, Newbern and other points held by our arms, and re-establish rebel power in that quarter. These schemes, though partially successful at the commencement, soon closed in disaster.

Delays in the completion of the armored vessels ordered by the department, and especially intended for service in shallow waters, which were inaccessible to the monitor vessels already built, jeoparded our possession of the sounds. There was also the want of an adequate military force in that quarter.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE.

On the 17th of April the rebels besieged Plymouth, and two days after the rebel ram Albemarle descended the Roanoke river and attacked the wooden gunboats lying off that town. On the 20th the defenses were carried, the garrison became prisoners, and the rebels obtained possession of the upper sound. In consequence of army reverses, vigorous measures were immediately taken by this department to prevent further disaster. Captain Melancton Smith, an officer of much naval experience, was sent to the sounds with vessels of heavier armament, and instructed to take command, attack the armored ram at all hazards, and use all means to destroy her. On the 5th of May the ram came out of Roanoke river, and Captain Smith engaged her with his gunboats. The action continued from 4:40 to 7:30 p. m., when darkness intervened, and the Albemarle retreated up the river. Shot fell from her armor apparently without effect, and the efforts to run her down were unsuccessful. Her consort, a small army steamer which had been captured and turned into a naval vessel, was recaptured.

On but one subsequent occasion did the Albemarle make her appearance, and then she quickly retired on being fired at. As there was no cause to prevent her making another demonstration, a competent naval force was always in readiness to meet her. But her character of waiting became no less irksome and paralyzing, and her destruction by other means became an object.

Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, a young officer who had, on previous occasions, gained the admiration of the department by his daring and adventurous heroism, was selected to destroy the Albemarle by a torpedo, properly arranged in a light picket-boat, to be placed at his disposal. The torpedo is the invention of Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, and possesses extraordinary power. It was arranged and applied to the picket-boat at the suggestion and under the direction of Rear Admiral F. H. Gregory and his able assistants. Lieutenant Cushing was directed to have the means for carrying out the views of the department prepared, and when these were completed it was quickly and brilliantly executed. With fourteen brave officers and men, who volunteered for the service, he, on the night of October 27, ascended the Roanoke to Plymouth, assailed the ram at her wharf, though guarded by a military force on shore, as well as by her crew, and sunk her. Only himself and one of his party escaped death or capture.

This daring and successful exploit removed the reliable defense of Plymouth. Commander Macomb, senior officer in the sounds, promptly availed himself of the advantages of Lieutenant Cushing's achievement. With the naval force at his command he pressed on to Plymouth, drove the rebels from their rifle-pits and batteries, and on the 31st of October took possession of the place, capturing a few prisoners, thirty-two cannon, small arms and ammunition, thus re-establishing the Union supremacy in the sounds of North Carolina.

THE BLOCKADE OF WILMINGTON.

From July, 1863, when the rebels were driven from Morris Island by the combined forces of Rear Admiral Dahlgren and Major General Gillmore, and the navy thereby gained command of the entrance to, and possession of Charleston harbor, so that monitor vessels could remain inside, blockade running ceased almost entirely in that quarter, and was transferred to, and vigorously prosecuted at Wilmington.

This locality possesses singular natural advantages to resist a blockade, to which the rebels have added others in the way of earthworks, with powerful guns, to cover the blockade runners, and to open on our vessels whenever they come within range. These shore batteries were made to command the several channels and the numerous inlets in that quarter.

The difficulties of closing this port entirely, while rebel forts command the channels, and which none of our ships with heavy broadside batteries can approach, by reason of the extreme shallowness of the water, can be rightly appreciated by those who are familiar with the locality, and have had experience on that station. Without a co-operating land force, it is not expected that we could close the port of Wilmington. There has been no time within the last two years when the navy has not been ready and anxious to perform its part in such an expedition, for possession of the entrances to Cape Fear River is a necessity to stop entirely all ingress to or egress from that place. Running the blockade at that point has been made a matter of business by foreign capitalists, as well as by the rebels. Such has been and is the stringency of the blockade, that articles of produce command fabulous prices throughout the whole insurrectionary region, thereby stimulating the cupidity of reckless neutrals. But while a successful trip begets large profits, the blockade has not been violated with impunity. Heavy losses have befallen most of those who have been engaged in the illicit trade. Sixty-five steamers, the aggregate value of which, with their cargoes, will scarcely fall short of thirteen millions of dollars, have been captured or destroyed in endeavoring to enter or escape from Wilmington. Over fifty such results have occurred since Rear Admiral Dahlgren anchored his Monitor fleet inside of Charleston bar and closed that port to commerce.

Some idea of the difficulty of closing the main entrances to Cape Fear River, which are nearly forty miles apart, can be formed when it is considered that with fifty of our steamers, some of them the fastest in the service, stationed and distributed by naval officers of intelligence and experience, off those entrances, blockade runners, watching their opportunity and availing themselves of dark nights, good pilots and extraordinary speed, succeed in getting into and out of Wilmington.

Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, who for two years has been in command of this squadron, discharging his arduous duties with intelligence and fidelity, was relieved by Rear Admiral Porter, who took command of the North Atlantic squadron on the 12th of October.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The events of the year have furnished additional proof of the wisdom of the policy which dictated the organization of a powerful and efficient squadron on the rivers of the interior. Its usefulness has been demonstrated on many occasions and in various ways. Whether in convoying transports laden with soldiers or supplies destined for the army, or merchandise and produce of the people; in assisting in repelling attacks upon weak military posts; in rendering more safe the navigation of the streams to commerce and travel; in independent naval expeditions, or in co-operating in extensive military operations, its importance has been manifested.

To obtain possession of the Mississippi, and constantly patrol that great stream from Cairo to New Orleans, is in itself a work of vast magnitude. By it the rebel combinations have been broken, and their organization severed, as it were, by an impassable gulf. The Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers have likewise been patrolled. Thus loyal citizens in their vicinity have been protected, refuge has been afforded to those escaping from anarchy and oppression, and partisan bands have been dispersed.

To insure a systematic and vigorous execution of the duties devolving on the squadron, the waters traversed by it have been divided into ten naval districts, each under the command of an experienced officer. While the vessels in each district have their appropriate field of duty, they are held ready to support each other when occasion requires, and can be readily concentrated when an emergency demands it.

The squadron is composed, to a great extent, of boats that had been employed in the carrying trade, but which have been purchased, strengthened, and fitted for war purposes. They are necessarily inferior to naval built vessels in strength; they are lightly armed, and consequently more liable to disaster. But their cost is greatly inferior to that of iron-clad vessels, and those of heavy structure for ocean service. The most extensive operations of the Mississippi squadron during the year have been in connection with the military expedition on the Red river, which, with the attending incidents, form an interesting page in the annals of the war. The failure of this conjoint expedition [illegible] the important results designed [illegible] attributable to causes beyond [illegible] the want of success on the part of the military arm of the service. So far as the navy was concerned, the expedition was chiefly one of co-operation with the army. It possessed, however, within itself the elements of success under ordinary circumstances, and had not [illegible] obstacles intervened its history might have been not less brilliant than the record of other achievements of this squadron.

On the 7th of March Rear Admiral Porter had assembled at the mouth of Red River a formidable fleet of iron-clad vessels and of light-draft wooden boats for co-operation with the army, and was there joined by a portion of Major General Sherman's force in transports, under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith.

The joint forces moved up the river on the 12th of March to form a junction with Major General Banks at Alexandria. In their progress some of the vessels branched off into the Atchafalaya, while the main portion continued up Red river. The rebels were driven in turn from Simmsport and Fort DeRussy, the latter falling again into our possession, with its guns and munitions of war and a few prisoners. Some of the fleetest vessels were dispatched to Alexandria with the hope of cutting off the rebels in their retreat, but without success. That place was occupied by our forces, and about the 1st of April both army and navy commenced to move up the river towards Shreveport. A part only of the naval force could proceed further up the river than Alexandria, and it was with difficulty they reached that point. But the assistance of the gunboats was so essential to success, that some risks had to be taken, and extraordinary exertions were made to pass the vessels over the falls so as to give the required co-operation. Main force had to be used to haul the gunboats. But Grand Ecore was reached without accident, and occupied without opposition. There were at this time indications of the usual rise of the season in the river, and everything promised success. Twenty-three heavy guns had been captured from the rebels since the entry into that river. Springfield landing was designated as the point for the next junction of the co-operating forces, and it was reached at the appointed time, three days after leaving Ecore, by six gunboats and twenty heavy transports. Here they learned that the army under Gen. Banks had met a reverse, and was falling back to Pleasant Hill, some distance below. Rear Admiral Porter was therefore compelled to turn back, with the full knowledge that in retracing his steps he would be interrupted at every assailable point. The rebels, flushed with their success against the army, availed themselves of every opportunity which offered for harassing the gunboats and transports. Their cavalry and artillery, taking advantage of the widening stream, moved rapidly from point to point, attacking on every available occasion. But the gunboats successfully fought their way, and from time to time repelled their assailants with terrible slaughter.

On the 14th of April Rear Admiral Porter got back to Grand Ecore, where he found the vessels which he had left at that point still detained above the bar. The river, instead of rising as customary at this season, had fallen during his absence. The army was preparing to move back on Alexandria; the water having so receded there was little hope of getting the vessels out, and destruction apparently awaited the best portion of the squadron. But, in the words of the Admiral, "Providence provided a man for the occasion." Lieut. Colonel Joseph Bailey, acting engineer of the 19th army corps, an intelligent and efficient officer, devised a plan for the construction of a series of dams across the rocks at the falls; thus by artificial means to supply that which nature withheld—a sufficient depth of water for the passage of the vessels. Extraordinary as was the project, and received with incredulity, the mind that conceived it was enabled to carry it into successful execution. Men were set to work; wood cutters collected; quarries opened; and, after some weeks, the undertaking was accomplished. The dams were built, the vessels passed safely over the falls to the delight of the assembled army and navy, who had mutually participated in the work, and on the 16th of May Rear Admiral Porter had the satisfaction of announcing that the fleet was relieved from danger. There is probably in naval history no other instance of such peril and difficulty so successfully and skilfully surmounted.

Congress very appropriately acknowledged the meritorious services of Lieutenant Colonel Bailey on this occasion, and they have been still further recognized by his promotion.

Interesting details of this and minor expeditions on the Washita, Arkansas, Black and Yazoo rivers, will be found in the official appendix to this report.

Rear Admiral Porter, having been for nearly two years on arduous and exhausting duty in this command, received leave to return east in the summer, and was subsequently detached in order to take command of the North Atlantic squadron. Captain A. M. Pennock, senior officer on the station, was left in charge. On the 1st of November Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee assumed command of the Mississippi squadron, and entered on the discharge of his duties.

PIRATICAL CRUISERS.

The three English-built piratical cruisers which, under the rebel flag, have, during the last two years, roamed the seas, robbing and destroying our merchantmen, shunning all armed antagonists, and have found refuge and protection, and too often supplies and other assistance in neutral ports, have terminated their predatory career. Their unrestrained warfare has undoubtedly had the effect of diminishing American tonnage, and caused a transfer of American shipping to English and other flags. Whether the maritime nations of the world will ultimately be benefitted by this policy of fostering rebel belligerents may well be doubted. We have been compelled to encounter it as one of the incidents of this extraordinary and unnatural conflict. While notoriously engaged in plunder, and in the wanton destruction of our merchant sailing ships, these English-built and almost exclusively English-manned, rovers have never, during their entire piratical career, made a single capture on various seas, even for adjudication or condemnation a single ship or cargo. The less bulky and more valuable portions of their robberies were taken on board the corsairs, to be sold or covertly transferred in neutral ports, while the stolen chronometers and a few momentoes were retained as memorials of their achievements. All else was destroyed.

ALABAMA AND KEARSARGE.

The Alabama, eluding our naval vessels at the Cape of Good Hope and Straits of Sunda, after committing sundry devastations, returned westward and proceeded to the French port of Cherbourg. Information of her arrival was communicated to Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, then at Flushing, who at once proceeded off the harbor, and at 10.20 a. m., on Sunday, June 19, the Alabama was discovered standing out, accompanied by a French iron-clad steamer and the English yacht Deerhound. When the Kearsarge was descried the Kearsarge was about three miles from the entrance of the harbor, and to prevent any question as to the line of jurisdiction, as well as to draw the Alabama off shore, so that, if disabled, she could not flee to port for refuge, the Kearsarge stood to seaward until she had attained the distance of about seven miles from the shore. At 10.50 she came quick about and approached the Alabama, and at 10.57 the Alabama commenced the action with her starboard broadside at one thousand yards range. At 11 the fire was returned by the Kearsarge, and the vessels came fairly into action at about nine hundred yards distance.

Capt. Winslow says it was soon apparent that Semmes did not seek close action, and fears were entertained that after some fighting he would make for the shore. To defeat this Captain Winslow determined to keep full steam on, to run under the stern of the Alabama and rake; but the Alabama, by sheering and keeping her broadside to the Kearsarge, was forced with a full head of steam into a circular track.

On the seventh rotation the Alabama headed for the shore, disabled and at the mercy of the Kearsarge. A few well-directed shots brought down her flag, a white one was displayed, and the fire of the Kearsarge was reserved. In about two minutes the Alabama again opened fire. The Kearsarge replied, steamed ahead and laid across the bows of the Alabama for raking. The fire of the Kearsarge being again reserved, boats were lowered and an officer in one of them came alongside at 12.10 and surrendered the Alabama, which said was in a sinking condition, and at 12.24 she went down.

The launch and second cutter of the Kearsarge, the only boats not disabled, were sent to receive the officers and crew of the sinking vessel, and Captain Winslow requested the Deerhound, which came alongside, to assist in the rescue. Two pilot-boats were also engaged in picking up the crew. Six officers and sixty-four men were brought on board the Kearsarge. At 3:10 the Kearsarge let go her anchor in seven fathoms water.

The Alabama is reported to have discharged three hundred and seventy or more shot and shell in this engagement, but inflicted no serious damage on the Kearsarge. Thirteen or fourteen took effect in and about the hull, and sixteen or seventeen about the masts and rigging.

The Kearsarge fired one hundred and seventy-three projectiles, of which one alone killed and wounded eighteen of the crew of the Alabama, and disabled one of her guns.

Three persons were wounded on the Kearsarge. The number of killed and wounded on the Alabama is unknown. Seventeen of the wounded—two of them in a dying condition, were brought on board the Kearsarge. One hundred and fifteen officers and men of the Alabama's crew reached the shores of England and France.

The battery of the Kearsarge consisted of seven guns, viz: two 9-inch, one 30-pounder rifle, and four light 32-pounders. That of the Alabama consisted of eight guns—one heavy 68-pounder, of 9,000 pounds weight; one 100-pounder rifle, and six heavy 32-pounders. In the engagement the Alabama fought seven guns and the Kearsarge five.

This has been the only fair and open sea fight which our naval men have been able to secure, as yet, during the war; and it occurred in the English channel, in sight of the two great maritime powers of Europe. In size, armament, and complement of men, the combatants were as near equal, perhaps, as could have been arranged. Most of the crew of the Alabama were Englishmen, and the gunners admitted to have been picked men of Her Majesty's gunnery ship the Excellent.

Some latent remains of pride which belong to the profession, and which animated his earlier and more honorable life while sailing under the American flag, undoubtedly had an influence in inducing the pirate commander, to meet a naval antagonist, after his long career of robbery and plunder of unarmed vessels, in the vain hope that it might, if successful, restore to him some portion of the respect he had forfeited, and at the same time relieve him of some of the debasement he has never ceased to feel, even when applauded by those foreign partisans who hated the country he had deserted. But the same dishonor marked his conduct on this occasion as during his whole ignoble career. Before leaving Cherbourg he deposited the chronometers and other trophies of his robberies on shore. When beaten and compelled to surrender, he threw overboard the sword that was no longer his own, and abusing the generous confidence of his brave antagonist, he stole away in the English tender, whose owner proved, by his conduct, a fit companion for the dishonored and beaten corsair.

Having surrendered, he cannot relieve himself of his obligations as a prisoner of war until he shall be regularly exchanged. He, and each of his surviving officers and crew, whether rescued upon the Kearsarge or the Deerhound, are, and will be, held to be prisoners of war and amenable to the laws which govern civilized communities. A predatory rover may set the laws of nations, as well as those of his own country, at defiance, but in so doing he must abide the consequences.

CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

The Florida originally sailed from England under the name of Oreto, and under that name she was, on reaching Nassau, brought before the court through the efforts of the American consul, who was satisfied that she was in the rebel interest and intended as a rebel cruiser. The naval authorities decided in favor of the vessel, which was permitted to proceed. Leaving Nassau she went to Green Cay, where she received on board the armament sent out for her from England, ran into Mobile, changed her name to Florida, and has since, fleeing from all naval vessels, carried on predatory war on American commerce, capturing and destroying unarmed merchantmen, without ever sending in a vessel for adjudication.

In February last, availing herself of a dark night, she escaped from Brest, eluding the Kearsarge, which was off that port. In June she visited the neutral port of St. George's, Bermuda, and remained there nine days, receiving all the coal and supplies necessary for a long piratical cruise. Leaving St. George's on the 27th of that month, she remained outside, but in sight, for three or four days, boarding all vessels that approached the island. On the 10th of July she captured the Electric Spark, near our coast, while several vessels were cruising for her, but she escaped, and was next heard from at Teneriffe, on the 4th of August. Subsequently, entering the port of San Salvador, Brazil, she encountered the U. S. steamer Wachusett, commanded by Commander Collins, to whom she surrendered, and by whom she was brought in a leaky and dilapidated condition to Hampton Roads. Here, while at anchor, an army transport came in collision with the [illegible] vessel, which sunk a few days after near the wreck of the Cumberland.

OTHER STEAMERS.

The Georgia, another English-built naval vessel which cruised under the rebel flag, repaired to Cherbourg in February, and thence proceeded to the Mersey, where she changed owners. [illegible] amount was removed from her and she left Liverpool for Lisbon. On the 15th of August Commodore T. T. Craven, of the Niagara, fell in with her in latitude thirty-nine degrees sixteen minutes north, longitude nine degrees thirty-nine west, sailing under the English flag. Commodore Craven took possession of the vessel as a lawful prize, and putting a prize crew on board of her, he sent her to the United States.

The Tallahassee, an English-built blockade runner from Liverpool, which port she left in the early part of the spring under the name of the Atlanta, was engaged in violating the blockade, running between Bermuda and Wilmington. I am not aware that any valid transfer of ownership of this vessel has ever taken place, but am induced to believe she is now, while depredating on our commerce, registered as a British vessel in the custom-house at Liverpool. Whatever may be the fact in that particular, this English-built neutral vessel, which had been previously engaged in the unneutral employment of carrying supplies to the rebels who are waging war upon our government, came out of Wilmington early in August, armed, officered, and manned for predatory warfare, and under the command of J. T. Wood, formerly of our navy, commenced the piratical work of destroying peaceful merchant ships, robbing them of money and other valuables, and retaining as trophies of his heroism the stolen chronometers. Information of the operations of this vessel reached the department on the 12th of August, and orders were immediately sent for all the available vessels within convenient distance to start at once in pursuit. Several vessels proceeded to sea that evening, and within forty-eight hours sixteen vessels from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newport, and Hampton Roads were in search of her. But she reached Halifax in safety. Instead of remaining there nine days, getting supplies, as did the Florida at Bermuda, the authorities would permit her to receive only a limited quantity of coals, and she was therefore but a short time in that port. The Pontoosuc arrived in pursuit of her a few hours after her departure. She was at last accounts in Wilmington.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

The subjoined statements present a general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1864, with a comparative statement of the navy in December, 1863 and 1864.

A tabular statement is appended of the number of naval vessels, of every class, that have been constructed, or are in the course of construction, since March 4, 1861:

Description.	No. vessels.	No. guns.	No. tons.
Screw steamers	113	1,426	163,231
Paddle-wheel steamers	52	524	51,878
Iron-clad vessels	71	275	80,596
Screw steamers purchased, captured, etc.	149	614	60,380
Paddle-wheel steamers purchased, captured, etc.	174	921	78,763
Sailing vessels of all classes	112	850	65,549
Total	671	4,610	510,396

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NAVY, DECEMBER 1863 AND 1864.

Description.	No. of vessels.	No. of guns.	No. of tons.
Total navy, Dec. 1864	671	4,610	510,396
Total navy, Dec. 1863	588	4,443	467,967
Actual increase for the year	83	167	42,429
Total losses by shipwreck, in battle, capture, &c., during the year	26	146	13,084
Actual addition to the navy from Dec. 1863, to Dec. 1864	109	313	55,513

VESSELS CONSTRUCTED FOR THE NAVY SINCE MARCH 4, 1861.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Ton'ge.
Screw sloops, Ammonoosuc class	7	121	23,637
Screw sloop Idaho	1	8	2,638
Screw sloops, spar deck, Java class	8	200	25,416
Screw sloops, spar deck, Hassalo class	2	30	6,730
Screw sloops, clippers, single deck, Contoocook class	10	130	23,420
Screw sloops, Kearsarge class	4	48	4,092
Screw sloops, Shenandoah class	6	74	8,584
Screw sloops, Ossipee class	2	24	2,480
Screw sloops, Serapis class	8	96	11,040
Screw sloops, Resaca class	8	64	8,463
Screw sloops, Nipsic class	8	71	4,714
Screw gunboats, Unadilla class	23	123	11,661
Screw tugs, Pinta class	9	18	3,150
Screw tugs, Pilgrim class	2	4	340
Paddle-wheel steamers, double-enders, Octorara class	13	98	11,634
Paddle-wheel steamers, double-enders, Sassacus class	25	272	25,294
Paddle-wheel steamers, of iron, double-enders, Mohongo class	7	70	7,210
Paddle-wheel steamer, of iron, double-ender, Wateree	1	12	974
	141	1,443	175,906

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Ton'ge.
Sea-going casemated vessels Dunderberg and New Ironsides	2	28	8,570
Sea-going turret vessels, Puritan, Dictator, and Roanoke	3	12	9,733
Double turret vessels, Kalamazoo class	4	16	13,800
Double turret vessels, Monadnock class	4	61	6,356
Double turret vessels, Onondaga	1	4	1,250
Double turret vessels, Winnebago class	4	16	3,880
Single turret vessels, Canonicus class	8	16	8,272
Single turret vessels, Passaic class	9	21	7,596
Single turret vessels, Yazoo class	20	35	12,290
Single turret vessels, Sandusky and Marietta	2	4	953
Single turret vessels, Ozark, Neosho, and Osage	3	13	1,634
Casemated vessels, Tuscumbia and Chillicothe	2	8	768
	62	186	75,988
Total	203	1,631	249,974

The foregoing tabular statement exhibits the number and description of vessels that have been constructed, or put in the course of construction, by the navy since the institution of active measures for the suppression of the rebellion. Some of them have been built by contract; others by the Government, in the several navy yards. If we add to the number those constructed under similar circumstances, and within the same period, that have been lost by shipwreck, in battle, &c., viz., the sloops Housatonic and Adirondack, and the iron-clads Monitor, Weehawken, Keokuk, Indianola and Tecumseh, the aggregate would be 210 vessels, 1,670 guns, and 256,755 tons.

Picket-boats, and small craft built for especial purposes, are not embraced in this statement.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

[An elaborate and interesting discussion of naval construction and steam machinery follows the above exhibit of the strength of the navy, which we are compelled to omit for want of room. We shall endeavor to find space for it hereafter. The Secretary also renews his recommendation for a navy-yard for armored vessels at League Island, in the Delaware.]

NAVY YARD ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Navy was "authorised and empowered to appoint a commission, consisting of one naval officer, one officer of the engineer corps, and one civilian, to select the most approved site, for a navy yard or naval station on the Mississippi river, or upon one of its tributaries, and to report to the next session of Congress." In pursuance of the authority conferred on me by this act, a commission has been constituted, and is now engaged in making the required examinations. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, who has had experience as commanding officer of the Mississippi squadron, was appointed senior member of the commission. The Secretary of War having requested the name of a suitable officer of the engineer corps to be associated on this commission, and having named and detailed Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Bowman for the purpose, that officer was appointed. George W. Blunt, a civilian of nautical reputation and ability, of the city of New York, is the third gentleman of the commission.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

[The Secretary strongly recommends that the rank of *Vice Admiral* be created, corresponding with that of Lieutenant General in the army, as a reward for the brilliant services of Rear Admiral Farragut.]

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS, &C.

[While enlistments in the navy have been numerically sufficient since the amendment of the enrollment law by Congress, there is still great difficulty in procuring seamen. To meet this deficiency in some degree in the future, a school ship for boys has been fitted up, and the Secretary recommends that one-half the appointments to midshipmen to the naval academy be made from the apprentices on board the school ship, as a means of popularizing the navy. He also recommends that the midshipmen in the naval academy shall be instructed in steam engineering, in addition to the existing course of study.]

PRIZES AND PENSIONS.

The number of vessels captured by the squadrons since the last annual report, and reported to the department prior to November 1, is 324, classified as follows: schooners, 186; steamers, 58; sloops, 40; brigs, 3; barques, 8; small boats, 85. The total number of captures since the commencement of the rebellion is 1,379, viz: schooners, 659; steamers, 267; sloops, 171; brigs, 33; barques, 29; ships, 15; yachts and small boats, 117.

The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property amounts to $14,396,250.51; expenses, $1,237,153.98; leaving for distribution, one-half to the captors, and one-half to the United States as a naval pension fund, $13,190,841.45.

Annexed to this report is a table giving the names of vessels captured, date of capture, name of capturing vessel, &c. Also, a list of vessels already adjudicated, showing the gross proceeds of sale, the expense of condemnation, and the net amount of distribution.

A joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 1st of July last, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to invest so much of the naval pension fund as was not required for the immediate payment of pensions in the registered securities of the United States. Under the authority conferred upon me, I have invested five million dollars, as provided in the resolution, and on the 1st of January next there will be the further sum of $2,000,000, which can be invested without interfering with the prompt payment of pensions. This amount will yield an annual income of $420,000 sufficient for the payment of the entire pension roll. It affords me no little gratification to be able to state, that our brave officers and seamen, besides realizing handsome sums for themselves, have created a fund, the income from which will, doubtless, be ample for the payment of the authorized pension to those who have been wounded, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been killed in the service, or died from disease contracted in the line of duty, without calling upon the National Treasury.

The pension roll on the 1st of November, 1864, was as follows:

769 invalids with pensions	$30,401.10
840 widows and orphans	139,258.00
1,609 persons receiving a total am't of	$169,659.10

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

On the 1st of July, 1863, there was an unexpended balance standing to the credit of the Department of	$ 39,101,970 34
The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, were	75,663,367 36
Total available means	115,765,337 70
The expenditures of the Department during the same time were	85,733,292 77
Leaving a balance at the commencement of the present fiscal year of	30,032,244 93
The appropriations for the current year are	109,286,814 54
Making the total available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865	119,329,059 47

The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, are as follows:

Pay of the navy	23,327,722 50
Construction and repair of steam machinery	17,147,000 00
Construction and repair of vessels	24,530,000 00
Ordnance and magazines	9,187,615 00
Fuel, hemp, and equipment of vessels	14,050,000 00
Provisions and clothing	18,993,980 75
Navy yards and superintendents	4,577,313 00
Navigation and Naval Academy	562,626 00
Surgeons' necessaries and hospitals	315,000 00
Marine corps	1,599,087 70
Contingent and miscellaneous	2,970,018 33
Total	112,187,669 28

The expenditures of the department since the 4th of March, 1861, have been as follows:

From 4th of March to close of fiscal year, June 30, 1861	6,344,357 68
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1862	42,900,339 06
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1863	63,211,105 27
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1864	85,733,292 77
From July 1, 1864, to Nov. 1, 1864	41,257,976 79
Estimated expenditures from Nov. 1, 1864, to March 4, 1865	42,000,000 00
Total for four years	280,647,361 45

This exhibits an average annual expenditure, through four years of expensive war, prosecuted under many and great disadvantages, of $70,161,-840. Could the transactions of the department have been conducted on the true standard of value, that of gold or silver, or of paper convertible into money at the will of the holder, our naval war expenses would scarcely exceed, perhaps, not equal, the current expenses of either of the great maritime powers during the same period. There is also this great difference: Those powers had a navy already constructed and in commission. We have had to create and pay for one, in addition to our current war expenses. Were the cost of our vessels deducted from the amount above stated, the expenses of this department would fall millions below those of other governments. As the vessels which were built and purchased have an intrinsic value, the money paid for them may be considered to be well invested.

CONCLUSION.

In this my fourth annual report I have submitted somewhat in detail the condition of the department and the service. This presents the distribution and employment of a maritime force which, including the additions to it now in progress and near completion, constitutes, for all the purposes of defense, if not attack and conquest, the most powerful national navy in the world. In four preceding similar communications, including that submitted to you upon the assembling of Congress in the extra session of 1861, it has been my duty to exhibit the methods and measures of administration, by which, from a comparatively small beginning, and under the pressure of an unexampled exigency, this vast naval power has, since your accession to the Presidency, been brought into existence; to state the contributions which have been made to it from our commercial marine; to indicate the application of all the resources of our public naval establishments to its construction and preparation for service; to show how individual energy and skill and capital have come successfully in aid of insufficient governmental provision for the due prosecution of the work, and to trace in general outline the processes and results of inventive genius and scientific experiment which have changed, to a great extent, the material and forms of naval structure and armor and armament, and have enabled our country, while in so brief a period assuming a foremost place among maritime nations, to create also a new era in the development and application of naval force.

In connection with such account of the sudden creation of a new American naval power, it has been at the same time my privilege in these communications to make official record of a series of naval enterprises and achievements wholly without precedent or parallel. No previous conception of efficient blockade; no former endurance under the fire of fortified batteries; no audacity and success heretofore known of naval attack upon such fortresses, through formidable submarine obstructions for their defense; no similar penetration by war vessels of internal waters through a reach of navigation almost continental; no gigantic scale of co-operation of naval with army forces in expeditions and combats hundreds of miles from the sea board, and along the course of rivers precarious and dangerous of navigation, can anywhere be found of a character to compare with the triumphs in all these forms of naval effort which it has been the duty of this department during the past three years to organize and to report.

If in the prosecution of duties so arduous, complicated, and exacting, the trust confided to this department shall appear to have been faithfully and fitly discharged, then certainly my acknowledgments are still due, as they have been heretofore expressed, to the gentlemen associated with me in its management, to the whole clerical force, to several chiefs of bureaus, and especially to the invaluable services of the Assistant Secretary and the chief clerk of the department.

But it is to the officers and men of our naval service that the great renown of what has thus been done, and is doing, justly belongs. The best administration of this department can do little more at any time than to give them the adequate means and the right opportunity of action. To them, therefore, first and always, be the honor, when their own country and the world shall recognize in this expansion and these exploits of our naval power a spectacle of patriotic and virtuous heroism worthy of the cause in which it is displayed, and of the national life which it illustrates and defends.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

To the President.

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century.

From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILIS, which depends upon a special cause, that of a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE is the only medicine which has ever been discovered that WILL CURE SYPHILITIC and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the disease from the system.

This destructive disease, which has baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, and caused MILLIONS to be consigned to PREMATURE GRAVES, or to drag out a miserable existence while life lasted, is as readily cured by THIS, ITS ONLY TRUE REMEDY—as any other SIMPLE FORM of disease.

SYPHILIS is characterized by three distinct STAGES; the symptoms of each stage, and the prices of the medicine per PACKAGE is given, so that persons in the country can order the medicine, (and remit the money) which is recommended to cure the particular stage of the disease with which they suffer.

THE FIRST, or PRIMARY STAGES of Syphilis is when the Chancres or ulcers first appear. No time should be lost in procuring a package of DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE, which consists of one bottle Syphilitic Cure, one box Pills, one bottle Wash, Caustic, Brush, Soap, Sponge and Lint.

☞ Price per package, $3.50.

THE SECONDARY STAGE is when the disease has become CONSTITUTIONAL, and may be known by the following symptoms: Ulceration of the mouth and throat, glands, skin, head, mucous membrane, cancerous sores on the arms and legs, eruptions on the skin, scrofula, etc. The Syphilitic Cure, Pills and Wash are used in the secondary stage.

☞ Price per package, $4.50.

THE THIRD, or TERTIARY STAGE, is known by the following symptoms: Nodes, or hard and painful tumors on the bones; enlargement of the joints, contraction, hard pains in the bones and joints, caries or decay of the bones; syphilitic rheumatism, alteration of parts, etc. The "Syphilitic Cure" and Pills are used in this stage.

☞ Price per package, $6.00.

☞ Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $5 per bottle; Pills $1 per box; Wash, $1.50 per bottle.

Persons who have reason to suspect, from ANY CAUSE, either HEREDITARY or the result of CONTAGION, from PREVIOUS TREATMENT, the existence of any SYPHILITIC VIRUS or POISON still remaining in the system, should use DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE at once, and it will effectually remove every particle of the VIRUS and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH and PURITY.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS is HEREDITARY, and may be transmitted to the child by either parent in whose system the disease may exist. No person who has reason to suspect the existence of any Syphilitic Virus or Poison in their system, should fail to use Dr. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE until every particle of the virus is eradicated from the constitution before they enter into the marriage state, and thereby secure the certainty of a PURE and healthy offspring.

A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving plain directions for treatment accompanies each package of the medicine.

☞ The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

☞ Prepared and sold by Dr. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., Sole Proprietors.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it and be satisfied.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be returned to the purchaser if used as directed.

☞ Price $1.50 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHEA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHEA SYRUP.

MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

☞ Price 50 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS, or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

☞ Price $1.25 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO's Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. COOK'S

MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

This Hair Oil penetrates the minutest pores of the scalp, giving the dry withering hair new life and vigor. It softens, preserves, beautifies and strengthens the hair, prevents it from falling off, removes the dandruff, prevents it from becoming prematurely grey, and at once renders the hair soft, glossy, lively, and beautiful. It should be on the toilet of every lady and gentleman.

☞ Price 50 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO's Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. SANDERS'

Three Minute Salve.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE, when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cts per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison-st., near the Post Office, Chicago.

no28-w914 104 & wis

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Fleting, Paints, Oils, &c.

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL. The POPULAR PLACE in Chicago now, to receive RELIABLE TREATMENT in CHRONIC and PRIVATE Diseases, is at DR. CLARKE'S Medical Office, No. 97 Clark st. (Larmon Block.) Thousands can testify to the Dr.'s skill in curing SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, and all Disease patients generally with kept secret. The Dr.'s regular Education and GREAT EXPERIENCE in New York City, and Hospital practice in both Europe and America, gives him superior advantages and success. SUFFERERS from SEMINAL WEAKNESS, DR. CLARKE can positively cure you. Send two stamps for private letter on this subject. All FEMALE IRREGULARITIES successfully treated. Married ladies send two stamps for Letter on Health, &c. Dr. Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills (the best in use) $1 a box, by mail. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Address Dr. CLARKE, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago. [illegible]

Medicinal.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S

FEMALE PILLS.

Woman alone knows, and thoroughly appreciates, the perils, the pangs, the physical disabilities and mental suffering which her peculiar organization and the delicate sensitiveness of her nervous system entail upon her. The agonies of childbirth, and the torturing anxiety, and annoyance resulting from derangements of the functions upon which SEXUAL HEALTH and VIGOR depend, are penalties which she bears with a sublime fortitude that entitles her to the earnest sympathy of the philanthropic physician.

It was under a full sense of this truth, and with the feeling that science could have no more benign an object than the prevention and amelioration of female suffering, that Dr. Cheeseman, many years ago, applied himself diligently to the studies of disorders peculiar to the sex, with a view to the production of a remedy which should be an absolute specific for each and all of them. He was eminently and entirely successful. The introduction of

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS

Was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No matter in what symptomatic form the functional derangement is manifested, whether it be total relaxation, as in LEUCORRHŒA or the whites; menstrual plethora, as in MENORRHAGIA; menstrual suppression, as in AMENORRHŒA; menstrual spasms, as in DYSMENORRHŒA; or in green sickness or chlorosis, these Pills reach the source of the difficulty, and uniformly and invariably remove it.

MAID, WIFE OR WIDOW

May use them with equal safety, and with entire confidence in their curative effect. The special value of the Pills consists in their REGULATIVE POWER. They are invaluable to MARRIED LADIES as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do. No matter in what way any sexual function may be disordered, it is at once brought into harmony with the laws of nature and of health. If there is a sanguineous excess, it is restrained; if a suppression, it is removed; if debility and relaxation exist, new vital energy is communicated.

Upon the health of the reproductive organs of woman her general health depends. It is a great mistake to suppose that nervous and spinal affections, general prostration, liver complaint, palpitation of the heart, hysteria, sick headache, giddiness, &c., are female diseases. In the weaker sex they are invariably the result of disease existing elsewhere, viz: in the procreative system. When that difficulty is removed, the late invalid immediately becomes convalescent; her strength and spirits return; her pain and unnatural agitation pass away; the cadaverous hue of her complexion is changed for the fresh tint of health; she gains flesh; her appetite and digestion are restored, and she once more rejoices in that greatest of temporal blessings "a sound mind in a sound body." To obtain these blessings, too lightly estimated when possessed, but valued above all price when lost, the sufferer has only one

SURE, UNFAILING RESOURCE—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

This assertion, bold and broad as it may seem, is founded on a series of cures—WITHOUT ONE FAILURE—extending through a period of nearly twenty years.

MARRIED LADIES.

Who, from the causes enumerated, or from any other cause save MAL-FORMATION, have been debarred from those joys which compensate the pains of maternity will soon find their disabilities removed by the use of these Pills. They not only REGULATE, but also VIVIFY and INVIGORATE; fortifying the constitution, while they brace the physique and exhilarate the spirits. In cases of PROLAPSUS UTERI, or falling of the womb, their tonic effect is wonderful, and if taken perseveringly, according to the descriptions, they will infallibly afford relief without the aid of trusses or any other mechanical invention.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

Have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box—the price one dollar per box, or 6 boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the proprietors. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, - - - Proprietors,

81 Cedar Street, New York.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists,

23 Lake Street, - - - - - Chicago.

de8-s457-6m SAT&WED is

Petroleum.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.

Subscription Price $5 per share.

LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.

OFFICERS:

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

The lands of the Company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well known localities, the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms, and other improved and valuable working territories, including over Two Thousand acres of the best Oil Territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under progress of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the Company, P. O. Box 5363, New York.

[illegible]

Financial.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 8 Wall street, New York, Nov. 18th, 1864.—A semi-annual dividend of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT

Has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (free of the government tax) at this office, on and after the first of December next, to the holders of said stock as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 25th instant, at which time the transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.

no22-w721-12t JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

General Notices.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.—The following splendid list of

WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS &c., &c., WORTH $500,000.

To be sold at ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid until you know what you will receive.

100	Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each $100 00
100	Gold Watches	60 00
200	Ladies' Watches	35 00
500	Silver Watches	$15 00 to 25 00
600	Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12 00 to 15 00
1000	Chatelain and Guard Chains	5 00 to 15 00
3000	Vest and Neck Chains	4 00 to 12 00
4000	Solitaire Jet and Gold Brooches	4 00 to 8 00
4000	Coral, Lava, Garnet, &c. Brooches	[illegible]
7000	Gold, Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops	5 00 to 8 00
5000	Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3 00 to 8 00
5000	Oval Band Bracelets	5 00 to 8 00
3000	Chased Bracelets	5 00 to 10 00
2000	California Diamond Pins and Rings	2 50 to 8 00
2000	Gold Watch Keys	2 50 to 6 00
5000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs	2 00 to 8 00
3000	Gold Thimbles	4 00 to 6 00
5000	Miniature Lockets	2 00 to 7 00
2000	Miniature Lockets, Magic	4 00 to 9 00
2500	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2 00 to 6 00
3000	Fob and Ribbon Slides	2 00 to 5 00
5000	Chased Gold Rings	2 00 to 5 00
4000	Stone Set Rings	2 00 to 6 00
6500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold	5 00 to 15 00
6000	Sets Ladies Jewelry—varied styles	3 00 to 15 00
5000	Gold Pens, Silver Case and Pencil	4 00 to 8 00
4000	Pens, Gold Case and Pencil	5 00 to 10 00
6000	Gold Pens Gold-mounted Holder	2 00 to 6 00

All the goods in the above list will be sold, without reservation, FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes and sealed. These envelopes will be sent by mail or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar and receive the article named, or any other in the list of the same value. In all transactions by mail, we charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage and doing the business, 25 cents, each. Five Certificates will be sent for $1; eleven, for $2; thirty, for $5; sixty-five, for $10; and one hundred, for $15.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every instance. AGENTS—Special terms to Agents. Address GEO. DEMERIT & CO., 303 Broadway, New York.

no23 w764-9t w&sa1st4tw

SOAP! SOAP!

☞ We continue to manufacture our MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP, which is sold by Chicago Grocers generally, of the same high standard of quality that has gained for it the reputation of being the best FAMILY SOAP in the market. Furthermore it is FULL WEIGHT, which is not true of many Soaps now offered to the public.

PROCTER & GAMBLE,

no30-a177-1st 1tew wis Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. de1-a58-1md&w

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. CHICAGO, Dec. 3d, 1864.

The City of Chicago will pay immediately the January interest on each of the City Bonds as shall be presented at my office before December 10th. The interest on bonds not so presented will be paid in New York as usual. S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

de4-a513 6t

$15,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS

In Illinois, for three or five years. Sums not less than $1,000. [illegible] PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.

P. O. Box 3427. de4-a615 6t

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 24, 1864.

NOTICE.—Medical Officers of not less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the U. S. Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.

de2-a416-6t J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.—A Dividend of One per Cent has been declared, payable at this office Nov. 26, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treas., 31 John-st., N. Y. de2-a592-7tis

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.—The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have ordered a regular monthly Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office Nov. 26, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treas., 31 John-st., N. Y. de2-a593-7tis

BENEVOLENT WAR CLAIM Association for the Northwest. Pensions, Bounties and Arrears of all kinds will be promptly, and for the most reasonable charges, collected for the heirs of deceased soldiers [illegible] by this Benevolent Association. All communications addressed to WM. J. HAMILTON, Secretary, P. O. Box 2669, Office, Room No. 1, 84 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

UNITED PIANO MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY. Chartered 1860.

84 Walker Street, New York.

Our organization enables us to furnish better Pianos than any other house. These Pianos are only for sale at Smith & Nixon's new and splendid warerooms, and there is no other agency in Chicago. [illegible]

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.—A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at the office Nov. 26, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treas., 31 John-st., N. Y. de2-a590-7tis

Hoofland's Bitters.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other Article in the Market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic and Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,

Contains no Rum or Whisky,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

Read Who Says So:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robt. Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to use them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, FOR GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM AND ESPECIALLY FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, IT IS A SAFE AND VALUABLE PREPARATION. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Church.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly 20 years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity) $1.00 per Bottle—Half Doz. $5.00.

Small Size, 75 " —Half Doz. 4.00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the Wrapper of each Bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

☞ FOR SALE by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

LORD & SMITH,

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

General Western Wholesale Agents.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

THE CITY.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIABLE.—The second Sociable of the Young Men's Club will be given at Martine's Academy this evening.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The next monthly meeting of the Board of Managers for the Home for the Friendless, will be held at the Home, to-day (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock p. m.

KILLED.—The name of the man who fell from the scaffold, at Crosby's Opera House, on Monday night, and was killed, was Michael Quigley. The Coroner held an inquest upon the remains yesterday. Verdict of the jury—"Accidental death."

THANKS.—At the regular monthly meeting of the St. George's Society, on Monday evening last, the thanks of the Society were tendered to the officers of the Michigan Central railroad for favors granted in passing over the road applicants for aid.

FROM THE 72D ILLINOIS.—A letter received from Major James, of the 72d Illinois, dated Nashville, December 2d, says: "We had a rough fight at Franklin. I was wounded in the head, but will be all right in a few days. The 72d lost in killed, wounded and missing over 150."

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.—Call and pay your State and County Taxes at room No. 13 Court House. Frank Lumbard desires us to say that he has got a new lease of office, and he will be very glad to see his friends—if they will bring the money along with them.

LARCENY.—Anna Williams was yesterday arrested on the complaint of Jenny Gorham, charged with the larceny of several articles of wearing apparel from the complainant. Held in bonds of $300 to appear at the next term of the Recorder's Court for trial.

ANOTHER PATRIOT GONE.—We learn that Major Rodney S. Bowen, of the 100th Illinois Volunteers, son of Dr. Bowen, of Washington, Illinois, died at Nashville, Tenn., on the morning of Dec. 3, from the effects of a severe wound received in the fight at Franklin, Tenn., on Nov. 30.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.—At an early hour last evening some burglars entered a store on Washington street near Market street, and blew open the safe with powder, and rifled it of $600. The daring theft was committed about seven o'clock, soon after the store was closed for the night.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday evening, as Mrs. Johannah Mitchell, resident on Bunker near Jefferson street, was taking tea with her husband, she suddenly fell and expired. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, when the cause of her death was discovered to be heart disease. A verdict was accordingly rendered.

IN THE RIVER.—A workman, named Cyrus Fagon, while engaged yesterday in unloading a coal vessel near Madison street bridge, fell from the plank over which he was wheeling a barrow of coal, and, together with the anthracite, went into the river. The wheelbarrow in its descent struck him on the head, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. He was soon rescued.

GOTTSCHALK'S FAREWELL CONCERTS.—Gottschalk will appear in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday evenings next on his farewell tour previous to his departure for Havana and Mexico. The occasion will be the opening of Smith and Nixon's new Opera Hall. He will be accompanied by Miss Lucy Simons, Sig. Morelli, Herr Doehler, with Muzio as conductor.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—A young girl named Kate Allen, a domestic at No. 85 Michigan avenue, took from her employer, a day or two since, several valuable articles of jewelry, some of which she sold, and what she could not sell gave away. She was on Monday night arrested by Officers Sherman and Miller, of the Superintendent's detective staff, and in consideration of her youth was sent to the Home for the Friendless.

NEW FRENCH CHURCH.—A vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the new French Church to be established in Chicago will take place at Bryan Hall on Friday evening. The accomplished pianiste, Miss De Pelgrom, will preside. Messrs. Baumbach and Lewis will also furnish instrumental effects. The quartette will be composed of Miss G. Sells, Miss L. Farrell, Mr. E. Schultze and Mr. T. Goodwillie.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND.—Our readers will not forget the lecture of Dr. Holland, at Bryan Hall, this evening, before the Young Men's Association. To the many who are familiar with Dr. Holland as an author, it promises to be a rich literary treat. He has a wonderful faculty of presenting the most practical truths in an earnest and fascinating way. With such lecturers the Association cannot fail to succeed.

A SOLDIER SHOT.—On Monday evening a soldier, named Richard McGallagher, was arrested at Wright's Hotel, on North Wells street, by two soldiers from Camp Douglas. While passing the corner of Lasalle and Randolph streets he attempted to escape, and ran through the alley to Clark street, when he was winged by the soldiers, recaptured, and taken to camp. McGallagher is said to be a deserter and a most desperate character.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.—By advertisement in another column it will be seen that our old friend John W. Dean, job printer, No. 148 Lake street, has taken a partner, in the person of T. P. Ottaway, formerly publisher and proprietor of the Oswego *Palladium*. We know Mr. Dean to be well skilled in his business; and Mr. Ottaway has long experience and an intimate knowledge of the art. We wish the new firm every success.

AIKEN'S BENEFIT.—The amusement-loving readers of the TRIBUNE will scarcely need to be reminded that Frank Aiken takes his benefit at the Museum on Friday night. The public are indebted to this actor for much of the success that has attended the production of many of the plays at the Museum, and it is but fair that they should testify their appreciation of his efforts by largely contributing by their presence and their dimes to his benefit.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In the Circuit Court, No. 433, Chancery, was thus disposed of, yesterday, by Judge Williams. The bill was dismissed as to Stalzenbach and Henderschet for want of equity. To this decision the complainants excepted, and prayed and appeal to Supreme Court, which was granted upon filing a bond for $200 for costs, a bill of exceptions to be filed within thirty days. The cause entitled Murray vs. Esch, for assault and battery, was tried yesterday, before a jury. Their decision had not been rendered at the adjournment of the Court last evening.

KILLED.—An old man, named James Finucan, was killed yesterday on the railroad near Kenzie street bridge. He was walking along the track when the engine "Silver Lake" came up behind him, and, although the bell was ringing sharply, and the switchman called to him, they failed to make him know his danger. He was run over, and so badly injured that, notwithstanding the skillful endeavors of Dr. B. B. Reynolds, he died at one o'clock. The old man was partially blind, deaf and infirm. An inquest was held and the verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.—The semi-annual ball of the Chicago Society of St. George will be given in Bryan Hall on Thursday evening next. We anticipate a grand affair. The Society is in a flourishing condition, numbering nearly a thousand members, a majority of whom should be on hand with their wives, daughters and fiancees. And Englishmen know how to enjoy themselves, at home or abroad. The officers of the society have been making extensive preparations for the occasion, and we have no doubt that the arrangements will be all that can be desired.

INDICTED.—The Grand Jury of the United States Court, at its recent session, indicted Charles J. Beattie, formerly a lawyer of this city, for uttering and selling fraudulent vouchers for subsistence, &c. He is now in jail at Springfield. About a year ago, two indictments were found against him in the United States Court, in this city, but they proving defective, he was not tried upon them, but sent to Springfield to stand his trial for offenses committed there. The present is the third indictment found against Mr. Beattie in Chicago.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Abraham McCutchen, the partner of Ransom H. Andrews, convicted at the last term of the Recorder's Court, for publishing a lewd and obscene paper, called the *Sporting Life*, and whose sentence was subsequently suspended, was, yesterday, arrested at the instance of the States Attorney for being concerned in the publication of the *North Western Criminal Life*, and taken before C. D'Wolf, Esq., for examination. At the instance of the defendant the examination was postponed for ten days, to enable him to procure necessary evidence, and bonds in $500 required for his appearance at the time of postponement. He gave the necessary bail, and was released from custody.

ARRESTS FOR FORGERY.—Colonel Austin Light, whose connection with the 39th Illinois regiment the readers of the TRIBUNE will remember, was arrested on Monday afternoon by the United States Marshal of this district, upon an indictment found by the late Grand Jury of the United States Court, for procuring and transmitting false and fraudulent vouchers for the subsistence of recruits. The transaction is said to have occurred in 1861, before the 39th was mustered into the service. At the time of his arrest, Col. Light was in the employ of S. C. Griggs & Co., book sellers, on Lake street, at whose store the arrest was made. Judge Drummond admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $1,500, which he furnished, and was released from immediate custody.

A GOOD TIME COMING.—The people of Cleaverville are making preparations to give their city friends a good time, a week from next Thursday evening (December 15th). A special train on the Illinois Central Railroad will leave the Central depot at 5:30 p. m., and return at about 10 p. m. There will be a splendid supper prepared by the ladies—who have also contrived any quantity of fancy work, and all sorts of notions such as visitors will want to buy about that time for holiday gifts. We have already seen some very fine specimens of their wares, and moreover know enough of their plans for making it a happy occasion to advise our readers to remember the date. The fare for the round trip will be fifty cents, which also will admit to the Bazaar and supper rooms. The money raised is for the support of the gospel in that place.

PROF. MATTESON AT METROPOLITAN HALL.—The second lecture of the course on behalf of the building fund of the Third Presbyterian Church was delivered on Monday night, in Metropolitan Hall, by Prof. Matteson, of the Chicago University. The subject of the lecture, "Success and Failure," was treated in a highly interesting and instructive manner, the lecture sparkling with good hits at the follies and senseless ambitions which so often are conducive of failure to the young man. The essentials of success were considered by Mr. Matteson to be the proper choice of a profession, constitutional talent, concentration of purpose, [illegible] The next lecture of the course will be delivered on the 20th of December.

IMPORTANT CHANCERY SUIT DECISION.—An important decision in chancery was yesterday decided in the Circuit Court, Judge Williams presiding. Messrs. Amy and others, attorneys for the Richards Manufacturing Company, plaintiffs, and Messrs. Larned & Goodwin and Geekins, Thomas & Roberts, attorneys for Mr. J. C. Richards, defendant. The company, consisting of Jacob Harris, E. G. L. Faxon and S. J. Goodwin, more than a year ago obtained an injunction against Mr. Richards, restraining him from manufacturing or selling his corn shelling machines, [illegible]

Judge Williams dissolved the injunction against Mr. Richards and transferred it to the company, [illegible]

We learn that Mr. Richards will commence immediate action against the company for heavy damages. [illegible]

THE MAIL ROBBERY.

Additional—Letters and Drafts Found on the Prisoner.

John Babbit Zimmerman, concerning whose arrest for robbing the United States mail at Galesburg, extended mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE, had his examination yesterday forenoon before United States Commissioner Hoyne. The evidence adduced does not materially change the account we gave of the affair yesterday.

Among the letters taken from Zimmerman are the following, and the contents thereof:

Letters from L. W. Beck & Co., Galva, Ill., containing draft for $800, addressed to H. Doolittle, Chicago, dated Nov. 21st.

From E. L. Chapman, Galesburg, covering a draft for $50 and a draft for $47.96, directed to the Fourth National Bank, Chicago, dated Nov. 21.

From J. Gordon, Galesburg, covering draft for $4,500, directed to Tuttle, Thompson & Co., Chicago, dated Nov. 21.

From L. W. Beck & Co., Galva, Ill., covering draft for $1,200, directed to the Third National Bank, Chicago, dated Nov. 21.

From Johnson, Erickson & Co., Galva, Ill., covering draft for $42.50, directed to A. E. Goodrich & Co., Chicago, dated Nov. 21.

From H. Slade, Galesburg, covering draft for $40.00, directed to Paul B. Ring, Chicago.

From L. W. Beck & Co., Galva, Ill., covering draft for $400, directed to Bowen Bros., Chicago.

From E. L. Chapman, Galesburg, covering two drafts for $100 and $268.50, directed to the Central National Bank, New York, dated Nov. 21.

From C. H. Matthews, Galesburg, containing draft for $10, directed to Mrs. Ann Bearup, Schenectady, N. Y.

From D. Espy, Galesburg, containing draft for $92.43, directed to Messrs. Roberts Bro, 143 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

From Mrs. J. P. Beecher, Galesburg, covering draft for $50, directed to Eugene F. Beecher, New Haven, Conn.

From W. W. Grant, Barton, Vt., with draft for $8, directed to Capt. Josiah Grant jr., St. Johnsbury, E. Vt., dated Nov. 7.

From N. Briscoe, Galesburg, with draft for 100, directed to Messrs. Laiger & Co., Chicago, dated Nov. 21.

From E. K. Adams, Galesburg, with draft for $711.09, to Turner & Sidway, Chicago, dated Nov. 21.

From Bartlett & Johnson, Galesburg, with draft for $132.50, directed to Bartlett & Judson, Mishawaka, Ind., Nov. 21.

From W. H. Roberts, Galesburg, with draft for $200.00, directed to C. H. McCormick & Bro., Chicago, Nov. 21.

From Creegles & Johnson, Galesburg, with draft for $138.39, directed to Burnham & Van Schaack, Chicago, Nov. 21.

From E. A. Thomas, Galesburg, with draft for $1,500.00 directed to A. D. Reed & Co., Chicago, and a check in favor of same, for $100.00, Nov. 21.

From W. H. Prescott, Galesburg, with draft for $94.45, directed to J. I. Case & Co., Racine, Wis., Nov. 21.

From Isaac Merrill, Galesburg, with draft for $292.16, directed to Condict, Wooley & Co., Chicago, Nov. 21.

From J. L. Short, Galesburg, with draft for $5.75, directed to Cronkhite, Chicago, Nov. 21.

From Wilson Arnold, Galesburg, with draft for $600, directed to Ira Holmes, Chicago.

From Arnold & Co., Galesburg, with draft for $600, directed to S. Detterbach, 305 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

From Gorman M. Dyer, Galesburg, with a promissory note for $250.00, in favor of E. L. Dyer, directed to Mrs. E. L. Dyer, Salmon River, Oswego county, N. Y.

From Sidney Myers & Co., Galesburg, with draft for $32.25, directed to Rhodes & Harris, Philadelphia, Pa.

From W. Selden Gale, Galesburg, with check for $600, directed to F. Staat, Bennick, Warren county, Ill.

From E. S. Jewett, Galesburg, with Post Office order for $4.50, directed to Louis A. Godey, Philadelphia, Pa.

From Weston Arnold, Galesburg, with draft for $696.00, directed to C. W. Jordan, Third National Bank, N. Y.

From James Gund, Galesburg, with draft for $15.50, directed to J. J. Lewis, Washington, D. C.

From J. M. Holton, Galesburg, with draft for $120, directed to Mrs. McKinstry, Ellington, Connecticut.

From Weston Arnold, Galesburg, with draft for $1,030.50, directed to Messrs. Bliss, Whitney, Pierce & McKenna, Boston, Mass.

From N. H. Losey, Galesburg, with draft for $300, directed to Artemus Losey, Middleton, Orange county, N. Y.

From C. C. Merrill & Co., Galesburg, with draft for $277.40, directed to Hatch, Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

From B. F. Norris, Galesburg, with draft for $500, directed to J. W. Green & Co., 170 Broadway, N. Y.

From T. Marston, Galesburg, with draft for $436.50, directed to Miss Caroline Sulton, 44 Union Square, N. Y.

From C. C. Merrill & Co., with draft for $779.08, directed to Longstreet, Bradford & Co., N. Y.

The drafts and checks recovered represent the value of $14,143.26.

The result of the examination was that the theft was traced to the prisoner, and he was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was committed to jail in default of the required security.

Board of Supervisors.

The quarterly meeting of the County Board of Supervisors commenced Monday afternoon, at the Supervisors' Room in the Court House. The County Clerk called the Board to order at 2 o'clock, and on motion of Sup. Johnson, Sup. J. H. Reed was made temporary Chairman.

Sup. Drandorff moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, to consist of three members. Carried.

The Chair appointed Supervisors Drandorff, Allen and Strong as such Committee.

This Committee, after an examination of the credentials, reported the following gentlemen from the towns named as entitled to seats in the Board:

J. M. Allen, Elk Grove	C. H. Duensing, 12th W.
Philip Apfel, N. Chicago	Merrill Kile, Calumet
J. Atwater, 13th Ward	J. C. Knickerbocker, 1st Ward
Patk. Brady, 6th Ward	H. Lampartner, 16th W.
S. C. Blake, 2d Ward	M. C. Niles, Cicero
C. R. Chandler, Asst., W. Chicago	Chas. Ohlendorf, Rich
Wm. S. Cadman, Asst., S. Chicago	M. L. Pinney, Palatine
Albert Colvin, Lake	C. G. Rasbeck, Proviso
Sanford Case, Thornton	G. Peck, Schaumberg
Thomas Cooper, Orland	J. H. Rees, Lake View
Chas. Drandorff, Asst., N. Chicago	H. S. Rexford, Worth
R. J. Edbrook, Jefferson	Jno. Russel, Northfield
W. J. Farwell, W. Chi.	Geo. Strong, Wheeling
I. A. Fisk, Lemont	P. Steinmuller, 14th Wd
C. Follansbee, 4th Ward	S. Schackford, 15th Wd
A. Gibbs, South Chicago	J. B. Shails, Palos
M. Gormley, New Trier	Chas. Sauter, Bloom
Wm. Creede, 8th Ward	Enos Scott, Maine
J. G. Baines, 10th Ward	G. Schaff, 7th Ward
D. S. Hammond, Hanov'r	R. Taylor, 9th Ward
E. L. Hopkins, Leyden	E. S. Taylor, Evanston
Henry Harms, Niles	J. F. Thorworth, Brem
A. B. Johnson, 11th Wd	Samuel Vial, Lyons
J. W. Jacobs, 5th Ward	L. G. Wicker, 3d Ward
	H. Wilmarth, Barrington

On motion of Supervisor Gibbs the foregoing were declared members of the Board.

Supervisor Gibbs moved that Supervisor Johnson be elected chairman of the Board by acclamation. This motion prevailed. The Chairman then thanked the Board for the honor conferred, and announced himself ready for business.

Supervisor Gibbs offered the following:

Resolved, That the War Fund Committee be and they are hereby authorized to borrow $20,000 for six months, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and are further authorized to pay one per cent for negotiating the same, the money to be expended for soldiers' families.

Supervisor Wicker was opposed to paying a bonus. When money is loaned in the city for seven or eight per cent on real estate, he was unwilling that the county should pay a bonus. The resolution was adopted.

Supervisor Baines moved that the rules of order inforced during the last year be adopted as the rules of order for the present year. Carried.

Supervisor Drandorff moved that the Board visit the County Poor House on the morrow. Carried.

Supervisor Drandorff moved that the Board adjourn until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Carried.

The Board than adjourned after a session of thirty minutes.

SABBATH SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—Last evening an entertainment, consisting of a series of Scriptural tableaux and a concert, was given by the young people of the South Congregational Church in aid of the Sabbath School. A large number of tickets had been sold, and the enterprise was in every respect a success. The tableaux were under the direction of Rev. Mr. Wright, pastor of the church, and the respective characters were borne gracefully by Miss Mary E. Saunders, Miss Fannie Eaton, and other young ladies of the church, with the worthy Superintendent of the school. The musical selections were very appropriate in character, and the manner in which they were rendered reflects great credit both upon the young people and their preceptors.

SUPERIOR COURT—TAX DECISION.—An important decision was yesterday delivered by C. J. Hon. J. M. Wilson, in Chancery, in the case entitled Young vs. Ives et al.:

Mrs. Young, the complainant, who is a married woman, was the owner in her own right of certain real estate in Chicago, which was sold for taxes in 1861. The two years allowed by law for redemption from tax sale, elapsed, and redemption was not made. Afterwards, and during the life of her husband, the complainant sought to avail herself of her right to redeem under the provision of the statute, which is as follows:

"That if the real estate of any infant, *femme covert* or lunatic be sold for taxes, the same may be redeemed at any time within one year after such disability be removed."

The defendants contested her right to do so. The Court held that the disability—the husband of complainant being still alive—was not yet removed, and that she could not therefore redeem until after the death of her husband, notwithstanding the party holding the tax title would have the benefit of the rents and profits as long as the husband of complainant should live. In other words, she only has one year after her husband's death within which to redeem, by paying all the taxes that had accrued since the tax sale, and the hundred per cent.

The Court held, further, that the recent statute, authorizing married women to control their own real estate, did not apply to this case, for the reason that the rights of the parties had become fixed before the passage of the last act.

James P. Root for complainant; James L. Stark for defendant.

We commend the laws on this subject to the attention of our legislators; it strikes us that there is room for improvement.

EVANSTON SANITARY FAIR.—Make all ready for the great Sanitary Fair, given by the Young Ladies of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston this evening. Everybody will be there. Gov. Yates has positively promised to be present, and will deliver an address. Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., and other distinguished speakers will be also on hand. The Veteran Reserve Corps Band will be in attendance with its spirit stirring music. The ladies have been hard at work for a month past preparing for the event, and have determined to be eclipsed by none. They have everything made ready on a grand scale.

Parties in this city can go out on the 4:30 and 5:30 p. m. trains, Milwaukee Railroad, and return on a special train at 11 o'clock the same evening.

The young ladies wish to express their thanks to the donors of the following additional contributions:

Mr. L. Greenleaf, cash, $25; Mr. John A. Lighthall, cash, $5; Mr. Lunt & Co., cash, $5; Mr. H. O. Armour, cash, $5; Mr. N. C. Underwood, cash, $5; Mr. Wm. B. Cochran, cash, $5; Mr. Geo. V. Dodge, cash, $4; Mr. John F. Remey, cash, $4; Mr. Geo. Ginter, cash, $3; Mrs. A. Kidder, pictures, $23; Mr. S. F. White, collars, $4; Mr. H. R. Cabery, watch case, $6; Mr. Morrison Clower, coffee, $6; Mr. Brown, fancy soap.

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.—The U. S. Medical Purveyor has removed his office and warehouse from No. 24 River street to Nos. 44 and 46 South Water street, a very commodious and convenient building of five stories and basement.

The removal was conducted by Mr. J. B. Wells, formerly a member of company C, 6th V. A. C., who effected the removal in twelve days, saving the Government the expense of another month's rent.

Dr. L. V. Z. Blaney is daily expected here to relieve Dr. L. H. Holden, as Medical Purveyor and Director. Quarterly requisitions are being received every day, and medicines shipped to all parts of the Northwest.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—On Monday evening a festival was held at No. 223 Fourth avenue, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of the Freedmen's school in this city. The evening passed pleasantly until about midnight, when several colored men, who claimed to be employed at the Richmond House, broke into the room and commenced an assault upon the inmates. One of the party—William Lewis—fired a revolver into the crowd, the shot doing no injury, and another stabbed a man named Taylor and robbed him of his watch. In the confusion thus created, they stole one or two other watches, and also about $10 from one of the tables. They then retired with their booty. Yesterday they were captured and lodged in the Armory.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Illinois School of Trade, the only PRACTICAL business school in the West, open from 7½ a. m. to 10 p. m. dec5z738-1m-WF&M

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.—165,000 IN USE. These machines use the ROTATING HOOK EXCLUSIVELY, A WHEEL MOVEMENT, CONSTANTLY IN ONE DIRECTION, to make the LOCK STITCH. Salesroom 106 Lake street. no13-w431-1m

Dr. James, so long and favorably known throughout the United States and New Orleans in the treatment of syphilis and other private diseases, is now located at 66 Randolph street. Dr. James' testimonials are from the almost entire press of the South and some of the most eminent medical men of the country.

The following editorial is from the Oshkosh, Wis., Union, of December 2d, 1864:

DR. JAMES.—The advertisement of Dr. James, of Chicago, will be found in another column, explaining the diseases which he claims to successfully treat. We have never made a practice of puffing or commending physicians of "specialty" notoriety, for the reason that most of them are uneducated quacks, who get hold of some poisonous recipe, and delude the unsuspecting into the belief that they have been created for the salvation of mankind. Dr. James does not belong to this category. We have been personally acquainted with him for over six years, and know him to be a reliable, safe, thoroughly educated physician, and a gentleman in every sense of the word. He has done more for "suffering humanity" in Chicago than all the other physicians put together. He has practiced and studied for these special diseases for over twenty years, and his remedies are sure and effective. This notice is prompted as a compliment to a worthy and accomplished son of "Æsculapius," and an esteemed friend. All who have been unfortunate will find immediate relief upon application to Dr. James. de7-h749-1t

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-497-3m

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The Sozodont will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age. Sold by all Druggists. dec5-a497-3t-MWF.

ENGLISH CIVILIZATION.

The Execution of the Murderer, Muller.

Shocking Scenes Around the Gallows.

Robberies, Garrotings, Blasphemy, Obscenity, and Riot at the Gallows.

[From the London Times, Nov. 15.]

Yesterday morning Muller was hung in front of Newgate. He died before such a concourse as we hope may never be again assembled, either for the spectacle which they had in view or for the gratification of such lawless ruffianism as yesterday found its scope around the gallows. While he stood firm on the scaffold as the hangman turned the last bolts beneath his feet, Muller with his last words owned his guilt. His quiet and almost instantaneous death cut short what might have been a full confession. The mere details, however, matter not; enough, at least, was disclosed to show that the sentence of mankind was right. In the quiet earnest words with which Muller bowed his head and said, "*Ich habe es gethan!*" "I did it!" and so, in speaking, went before his God, he told enough to vindicate man's justice.

A great crowd was expected around the gallows, and indeed a great crowd came. The barriers to check the crowd were begun across all the streets which lead to Newgate as early as on Friday last, and all through Friday night and on Saturday and Sunday a dismal crowd of dirty vagrants kept hovering round them. These groups, however, were not composed of the real regular *habitues* of the gallows, but of mere young beginners, whose immature tastes were satisfied with cat-calls in the dark, fondling the barriers, or at most a hurried, scrambling throw of dirt at the police when they dispersed them. It was different, however, on Sunday night. During the early part of the evening there was a crowd as much of loungers as of drunken men, which stood the miserable drizzle with tolerable patience, while the public houses were open and flared brightly through the mist. But at 11 o'clock a voluntary weeding of the throng commenced. The greater part of the rough mass moved off, leaving the regular execution crowd to take their early places. These were soon occupied.

APPEARANCE OF THE CROWD.

For a little time there seemed something which was not alone confusion, but indecision in the throng, till the dirty chaos settled itself down at last, and while noisy groups went whooping and wrangling away, a thick, dark, noisy fringe of men and women settled like bees around the nearest barriers, and gradually obliterated their close white lines from view. It was a clear, bright moonlight night. Yet, though all could see, and well be seen, it was impossible to tell the staple of the crowd that gathered to their sight so early. There were well dressed and ill dressed, old men and lads, women and girls. Many had jars of beer, at least half were smoking, and the lighting of fuses was constant, though not more constant than the cries and laughter, as all who lit them sent them whirling and blazing over their heads into the thicker crowd beyond. Occasionally as the rain, which fell heavy at intervals, came down very fast there was a thinning of the fringe about the beams, but, on the whole, they stood it out very steadily, and formed a thick, dark ridge round the inclosure kept before the debtors' door, where Muller was to die. This was at one o'clock when the moon was bright, and the night very clear indeed, and everything could be seen distinctly. Newgate was black enough in its blind massiveness, except at one little point high over the walls, where one window in the new wing showed a little gleam of light, to which it seemed the crowd was never tired of pointing as the spot where Muller lay in his condemned cell. Truly enough, it had been known outside where he was kept, and this miserable flicker in the blank outline of the great goal, which only marked one wide division of its wards where Muller was imprisoned, became the center of all eyes, or at least of very many. That all were not so occupied in gazing was at least to be surmised, for every now and then came a peculiar sound, sometimes followed by the noise of struggling, almost always by shouts of laughter, and now and then a cry of "hedge." What this meant none then knew from merely looking out upon the dismal crowd, which seemed to writhe and crawl among themselves. As day dawned, however, all lookers on understood it better. It is very cheap morality to go to the "ring's" side and proclaim the brutality of prize fights, or from beneath the gallows-tree to preach forth upon the demoralizing effect of public executions; but still the truth is the truth, and how the mob of yesterday behaved must be told. As we have said, as the showers came more or less heavily, so the crowd thinned or thickened in its numbers; but there was always enough to mark, like the lines of a massive grave, where the drop was to be brought in. From this great quadrangle the sightseers never moved, but from hour to hour almost from minute to minute grew noisier, dirtier, and more dense. Till three o'clock it was one long revelry of songs and laughter, shouting, and often quarreling, though, to do them mere justice, there was at least till then a half-drunken ribald gaiety among the crowd that made them all akin. Until about three o'clock not more than four thousand, or at the most five thousand, were assembled, and over all the rest of the wide space the white unoccupied barriers showed up like a network of houses above the mud. But about three the workmen came to finish the last barriers after the scaffold had been carried to the debtors' door, and from that time the throng rapidly increased in numbers.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE ASSEMBLED MULTITUDE.

Worse in conduct it could not be, though still night hid its ruffianism. Some one attempted to preach in the midst of the crowd, but his voice was soon drowned amid much laughter. Then there was another lull, not, indeed, of quiet, but at least a lull from any pre-eminent attempt at noise, though every now and then it was broken by that inexplicable sound like a dull blow, followed, as before, always by laughing, sometimes by fighting. Then, again, another man, stronger in voice and more conversant with those he had to plead before, began the old familiar hymn of "The Promised Land." For a little time this man sung alone, and at last he was joined by a few others, when another and apparently more popular voice gave out some couplet in which at once, and as if by magic, the crowd joined, with the chorus of—

"Oh my!
Think, I've got to die."

Till this again was superseded by the song of—

"Muller, Muller,
He's the man."

All these vocal efforts, however, were cut short by the dull, rumbling sound which, amid cheers, shouts, whooping, clapping of hands, hisses, and cries of "Why wasn't it brought out for Townley?" heralded the arrival of the dirty old gallows. This was for the time a great diversion, and the crowd cheered or hissed in parts, or as the humor took them, while the horses were removed and the lumbering black box was worked back slowly and with difficulty against the door of the jail. The shouts and obscene remarks which were uttered as the two upright posts were lifted into their places were bad enough, but they were trifles as compared with the comments which followed the slow efforts of the two laborers to get the crossbeam into its place. At last this was finished, and then, amid such yells as only such sightseers and so disappointed could give vent to, a strong force of police filed in and took their places, doubly lining the enclosure round the drop, right before the foremost of the hungry crowd, who had kept their places through wet and dry, since Sunday night. Then, as every minute, the day broke more and more clear, the crowd could be seen in all the horrible reality in which it had been heard throughout the long, wet night. All the wide space in front of Newgate was packed with masses within the barriers, and kept swaying to and fro in little patches, while beyond these again, out to St. Sepulchre's and down towards Ludgate Hill, the mob had gathered and was gathering fast. Among the throng were very few women; and even these were generally of the lowest class, and almost as abandoned in behavior as their few better-dressed exceptions. The rest of the crowd was, as a rule, made up of young men, but such young men as only such a scene could bring together—sharpers, thieves, gamblers, betting men, the outsiders of the boxing ring, bricklayers' laborers, dock workmen, German artisans and sugar bakers, with a fair sprinkling of what may be almost called as low a grade as any of the worst there met—the rakings of cheap singing-halls and billiard rooms, the fast young "gents" of London. None but those who looked down upon the awful crowd of yesterday will ever believe in the wholesale, open, broadcast manner in which garotting and highway robbery were carried on. We do not now speak of those whom the mere wanton mischief of the crowd led to "bonnet" as they passed, or else to pluck their hats from off their heads and toss them over the mob, amid roars and shouts of laughter, as they came from all sides and went in all directions, till sometimes even they fell within the enclosure round the drop, and were kicked under the gallows by the police. The propriety of such an amusement at such a time admits of question, to say the least, even among such an audience. But even this rough play sinks into harmlessness beside the open robbery and violence which yesterday morning had its way virtually unchecked in Newgate street. There were regular gangs, not so much in the crowd itself within the barriers as along the avenues which led to them, and these vagrants openly stopped, "bonneted," sometimes garroted, and always plundered any person whose dress led him to think him worth the trouble; the risk was nothing. Sometimes their victims made a desperate resistance, and for a few minutes kept the crowd around them violently swaying to and fro amid the dreadful uproar. In no instance, however, could we ascertain that "Police!" was ever called. Indeed, one of the solitary instances in which they interfered at all was where their aid was sought from some houses the occupants of which saw an old farmer, who, after a long and gallant struggle with his many assailants, seemed, after having been robbed, to be in danger of serious injury as well. This, however, about the farmer is a mere episode; the rule was such robbing and ill treatment as made the victims only too glad to fly far from the spot where they had suffered it, and who, if even then they ventured on giving any information to the police, could hope for no redress in such a crowd. Such were the open pastimes of the mob from daylight till near the hour of execution, when the great space around the prison seemed choked with its vast multitudes. Literally, nearly fifty thousand people were crammed between the walls of this wide thoroughfare. Wherever the eyes could rest it found the same dim monotony of pale but dirty faces, which seemed to waver as the steam of the hot crowd rose high. At last when it was near 8 o'clock, there came shouts of "Hats off!" and the whole mass commenced amid cries and struggles to wriggle to and fro as the bell of Newgate began to toll, not as it sounded inside the prison, loud upon the ear of the fast dying man, but with a muffled and foggy boom that never would have quieted the yells of that fierce mob but that they somehow seemed to yearn and listen always for any token of the last scene yet to come.

APPEARANCE OF THE SHERIFFS AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

About half-past seven o'clock, the sheriff of London, Mr. Alderman Dakin and Mr. Alderman Besley, with the under sheriffs, Mr Septimus Davidson and Mr. De Jersey, went from the London Coffee-house, in Ludgate-hill, where they had passed the night, to the court house of the Old Bailey, where they remained until a quarter to eight. There they were met by Mr. Jonas, the governor of Newgate, and by Mr. Gibson, the prison surgeon, and forming themselves into a procession, the authorities passed from the sessions-house to the jail. The way lay through a series of gloomy passages, some of them subterranean and dimly lighted, and over the graves of malefactors who had been buried there during the past thirty years. Emerging, at length, into an open court yard within the precincts of the prison they paused for a few moments, until a door at the further end of the court-yard was unexpectedly opened, and Muller presented himself, attended by a single warden, on the way from his cell to the scaffold. He was pale but quite calm and collected. He walked with a somewhat measured step, with his hands clasped in front of him and looking upward, with a touching expression of countenance. He was dressed with scrupulous care in the clothes which he wore on his trial. Since then he had improved much in appearance, and upon the whole, he was a comely-looking young man. Without the slightest touch of bravado, his demeanor, at this time, was quiet and self-possessed in a remarkable degree.

MULLER PREPARED FOR THE GALLOWS.

From the courtyard he passed with his attendant into the press-room, followed by the authorities. There he submitted himself to the executioner, and underwent the process of pinioning with unfaltering courage. While all about him were visibly touched, not a muscle in his face moved, and he showed no sign of emotion. At this trying moment Dr. Capel approached and endeavored to sustain him again and again. Repeating in a docile and affectionate manner words which the reverend gentleman put into his mouth, the convict more than once said "Christ, the Lamb of God, have mercy upon me." Dr. Capel repeatedly turned an anxious look on the prisoner and then on those about him, as if he felt that all his efforts to induce him to confess if he was really guilty were about to be unavailing. As the executioner was removing his neckerchief and shirt-collar, on the arrangement of which some care had evidently been bestowed, the convict moved his head about to allow of that being done more easily, and when these little articles of personal adornment were stuffed within the breast of his coat he remained callous and unmoved. The process of pinioning over, Mr. Jonas, the governor, approached the convict and asked him to take a seat, but he declined the offer, and remained standing until the prison bell summoned him to his doom. As he remained in that attitude one could not help being struck with the appearance of physical strength which his figure denoted, and still more with his indomitable fortitude. Though short in stature, he was compactly and symmetrically made, and there were manifest indications of strength about his chest, arms, hands, and the back part of his neck in particular.

THE MARCH TO THE GALLOWS.

A signal having been given by the Governor the prisoner was escorted by the Sheriff and under sheriffs to the foot of the scaffold, the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary, leading the way and reading as he went some of the opening verses of the burial service. At the little porch leading to the gallows the sheriffs and officers stopped. Dr. Capel alone ascended it with the guilty man. The clergymen at once took their places on the little line of sawdust which had been laid to mark the outline of the drop which falls, and which, without such a signal to denote its situation, might easily have been overlooked in the dusky black of the whole well worn apparatus. Close after them, with a light natural step, came Muller. His arms were pinioned close behind him; his face was very pale, indeed, but still it wore an easy and, if it could be said at such a time, even a cheerful expression, as much removed from mere bravado as it seemed to be from fear. His whole bearing and aspect were natural. Like a soldier falling into the ranks, he with a steady step his place beneath the beam; then looking up, and seeing that he was not exactly beneath the proper spot, whence the short, black link of chain depended, he shifted a few inches, and then stood quite still. Following him close came the common hangman, who, at once pulling a white cap over the condemned man's face, fastened his feet with a strap and shambled off the scaffold amid low hisses.

LAST WORDS OF MULLER—HIS CONFESSION.

While this was being done, Dr. Capel, addressing the dying man, said: Muller, in wenigen Augenblicken stehen Sie vor Gott; ich frage Sie nochmals, und zum letzen male, Sind Sie schuldig oder unschuldig? Muller—Ich bin unschuldig.

Dr. Capel—Sie sind unschuldi Muller—Gott weiss was ich gethan habe.

Dr. Capel—Gott weiss was Sie gethan haben. Weiss er auch dass Sie dies Verbrechen gethan haben? Muller—Ja; ich habe es gethan.

The words translated are as follows:

Dr. Capel said: Muller, in a few moments you will stand before God. I ask you again, and for the last time, are you guilty or not guilty?—Muller answered: Not guilty.

Dr. Capel: You are NOT guilty?—Muller: God knows what I have done.

Dr. Capel: God knows what you have done. Does He also know that you have committed this crime?—Muller: Yes; I have done it.

FALLING OF THE DROP.

Almost as soon as these words left his lips, his kind spiritual guide quitted the platform, and the drop fell. Those who stood close to the apparatus could just detect a movement twice, so slight, indeed, that it could scarcely be called a movement, but rather an almost imperceptible muscular flicker, that passed through the frame. This was all; and before the peculiar humming noises of the crowd was over, Muller had ceased to live; though, as he hung, his features seemed to swell and sharpen so under the thin, white cap, that the dead man's face stood out like a cast in plaster. For five or ten minutes the crowd, who knew nothing of his confession, were awed and stilled by this quiet, rapid passage from life to death. The impression, however, if any real impression it was beyond that of mere curiosity, did not last for long, and before the slight, slow vibrations of the body had well ended, robbery and violence, loud laughing, oaths, fighting, obscene conduct, and still more filthy language, reigned round the gallows far and near. Such, too, the scene remained, with little change or respite, till the old hangman slunk again along the drop amid hisses and shouting inquiries of what he had to drink that morning. He after failing once to cut the rope, made a second effort more successfully, and the body of Muller disappeared from view.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6—midnight.

The chief feature of the market is the remarkably active demand for Government gold-bearing bonds, based upon the supposition that no more will be issued. At the Boards, sales of 5-20s amounted to $315,000. Transactions on the street were probably five times that amount. At the Board the price was 112¾. Sales were afterwards made at 103. Railroad Bonds were quite steady. Coal stocks strong. The movement in other stocks was quiet, except in Michigan Southern, which was active and very strong. Gold is steady and firm.

The news of General Sherman's proximity to Savannah has failed to do more than to check the strong upward tendency produced by the very active demand for export.

Money remains easy.

LATEST.

Gold at Gallagher's Evening Board opened at 230 and closed at 229. No stock report to-night.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 6.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle at all the market places of the city amount to 6,777 head against 6,609 head received last week.

The market is slightly lower, but with a more limited supply it has not been very unfavorable for drovers, and nearly all the stock has been sold at yesterday's prices.

The following are the closing prices ₩ net weight of meat, seller sinking offal, this evening, and for the corresponding period of last year: [illegible]

As compared with the closing quotations of the market, there is a decline of ½c on first class Beef, whilst on third class grades quotations are 1½c higher.

SHEEP—Of Sheep we have 23,[illegible] head reported for the week, and according to the reported sales Sheep brokers the general average price has been 7½c ₩ ℔.

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs for the week amount to 26,400 head. Prices of corn-fed Hogs ranged at 12¾@13c for best, and 11½@12½c for medium, and 10½@11½c for ordinary. The market is inactive and drooping. SOLON ROBINSON.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: Beef Cattle—First quality, $17.50@18.50; fair to good, $14.00@16.50; common quality, $12.00@13.50; inferior $7.00@9.00. Cows and Calves—First quality, $[illegible]; ordinary, $[illegible]; common, $[illegible]; inferior, $[illegible]. Veal Calves—First quality, ₩ ℔, [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Extras, [illegible]; prime, [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible]. Swine—Heavy corn fed, [illegible]; light and medium, [illegible]; still-fed, [illegible].

There was no marked change in the market this week. As compared with last week, the supply was small, but the city has been flooded with poultry, and added to this, the weather has been very unfavorable. The demand for beef cattle has therefore been light and prices barely supported. We retain our last week's quotations though there were some few sales at 7½c. The market on the whole may be called quiet and steady.

The demand for Milch Cows has been very moderate, but we observe no change in prices.

Veals have been in moderate demand at our quotations.

Sheep and Lambs have been rather more active and prices are a shade higher, though quotations are without decided change.

Hogs have been in moderate demand and prices are scarcely so firm.

The total receipts of stock at all the yards for the week and last week are as follows: Beeves, 5,775; Cows, 92; Veal Calves, 1,175; Sheep and Lambs, 19,774; Swine, 26,496. Total last week: Beeves, 5,599; Cows, 92; Veal Calves, 1,834; Sheep and Lambs, 21,347; Swine, 22,470.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; sales of 100 brls Bortschy's best at $9.50; 100 brls country at $8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 13,000 bu; advanced 2c; sales of 12,000 bu at $1.70@1.72.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. City packed mess is held at $39.50. Dressed hogs firm and 50c higher with sales at $13.25@13.35, dividing at 200 lbs. Live hogs firmer with sales since our last of 300 averaging 245@260 at $10.75@10.85.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

TOBACCO—Small sales and prices unchanged.

FLOUR—Receipts, 6,670 bbls, with a dull market. Sales were 300 bbls double extra at $10.75 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 2,748 sacks. Sales at $1.70@1.96, as follows: 570 sks at $1.90; 1,200 do at $1.88; 149 do at $1.86; 1,100 do at $1.80; 600 do at $1.91; 165 do at $1.92; 500 do at $1.93; and 300 do at $1.96 ₩ bu. Corn—From $1.31@1.34 ₩ bu. Oats—Sales 120 sks at 90c; 350 do second hand bags at 96c; 1,500 do at 92c; 1,234 do at 92c ₩ bu, sacks included. Rye—Sales of 28 sks at $1.10; and 225 do at $1.15 ₩ bu.

WHISKY—Sales 7 bbls at $1.80¾; 40 do at $1.82; and 25 do at $1.83, ₩ gallon.

HOGS—Small sales; business dull and prices unchanged.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

COTTON—Heavy, with more doing, at $1.27@1.28 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and western 5@10c better, with a moderate demand. Sales at $9.80@9.95 for extra state; $10.50@10.75 for super western, $10.00@10.50 for common to medium extra western, $11.00@11.25 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $11.35@12.00 for trade brands—market closing quiet. Included in sales are 1,000 brls extra state, for last half of January, and 2,000 brls do for February, both at $10.50.

WHISKY—Irregular and unsettled; $1.90@1.95 for western—closing at $1.90.

GRAIN—Wheat opened 1@2c better, and closed dull. Sales of Chicago spring at $2.34@2.35, No 2 do at $2.32; amber Michigan at $2.47. Rye quiet. Barley dull at $1.92@1.98. Corn dull and declining; mixed western at $1.90 in store, and $1.84 delivered—the latter an outside price. Oats opened decidedly firmer, and closed dull, with the improvement partially lost, at 95@96c for state, and $1.00@1.02 for state, and $1.00@1.03 for western afloat and in store.

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm. Sugar firm, with a moderate demand. Cuba 18½@20c, Havana 20c. Molasses firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm, at 48@49c for crude; 68c for refined in bond, and 80@85c for refined free.

WOOL—Quiet and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Firmer and in fair demand at $32.00@32.75 for 1862 mess; $33.75@34.50 for 1863, and 1864—cash and regular way; closing rather heavy at $34.50 regular way; $37.50 for prime, and $36.00@36.50 for new prime mess; also 4,000 brls new mess for January, February and March, buyer's option, at $31.00@31.25, and 500 brls, 1863–4 mess, for December, same option, at $33.75. Beef—Steady with moderate demand at $16.00@19.50 for mess; $20.00@23.00 for new plain mess, and $18.00@25.00 for new extra mess. Beef Hams—Steady. Dressed Hogs—In moderate demand at 14½@15c for western and city. Lard—Rather firmer at 21@24½c. Butter—In rather more demand and firm at 45@52c for western, and 48@55c for State. Cheese—More active at 18@20c for common to prime.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

MONEY—Rules easy and steady at 6@7 ₩ cent, chiefly at inside figure for call loans.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull at 109¾.

GOLD—Firmer, opening at 230, advancing to 232, declining to 229, and closing at 229½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Active and firmer. U. S. 6s, one year cert. 97¾; Treasury 7-30s 117¼.

STOCKS—Better. Rock Island, 109¾; Fort Wayne, 103¾; Toledo, 1[illegible]; do (old) 75½; M. S. 75½; N. Y. C. 120½; Erie, 94; Hudson, 115¾; Reading, 136¾; M. C. 129½; Ill. C. Scrip, 129¾; M. & P. D. C., 50¾; Cumberland, 56¾; O. & M. cert. 36; Mo. 6s, 66.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR—Unchanged, with a good demand. Supply light.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, at $2.25 for winter red Indiana. Corn, barley and other grains quiet.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Night Express	*4:30 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*6:15 p. m.	*2:15 p. m.
Woodstock Accom.	*3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:15 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*7:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:15 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	*5:30 p. m.	‡12:30 p. m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡11:00 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*6:15 p. m.	12:25 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	*5:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accom'dation	*4:30 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	12:20 p. m.
Night Express	†10:10 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	6:00 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
(*Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)		
Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m. 4:35 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
" Harrisburg	1:30 p.m. 2:45 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:45 p.m. 7:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" N. York via Allenton	10:10 p.m. 10:00 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:27 p.m. 12:00 m.	6:45 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:45 p.m. 7:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m. 10:35 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:20 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:20 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:05 p. m.	†8:30 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:10 a. m.
" "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" "	*5:35 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:15 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Through Trains	4:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*12:35 p. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:35 p. m.	8:50 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the Church of Ascension, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6th, by Rev. S. Russell Jones, Mr. JNO. M. GIBSON, of Chicago, and Miss JENNIE L. GOODE, daughter of Thomas Goode, Esq., of same place. No cards.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted. A pleasant room with board for a gentleman and his wife, on or near Madison street, and not far from the river, east or west. A private family where there are few or no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, preferred. Address, with full particulars, P. O. Box 3315. de7-a723-1t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife wish to rent two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms, where they can do their own cooking. Location must be in the vicinity of Van Buren or Jackson streets, and east of Clark. Address "E," Tribune office. de7-a706-6t

BOARDING—Wanted with furnished rooms for a business man and wife. Address, by giving location, price, &c., Post Office Box 674. de7-a722-1t

BOARDING—Wanted. A gentleman and wife wish a furnished room, with fire and light, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, either on the West or North sides, within twenty minutes walk of the Tremont House. Terms must not exceed fifty dollars per month. References exchanged. Address "T D S," Post Office Box 5781. de7-a743-1t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, wish a furnished room, fire and light, with board in a private family, or where there are few boarders. References given. Address "LEO," Post Office Box 1446, Chicago. de7-a767-2t

BOARDING.—One large front room to let with board, also one small room, at 295 Indiana street, North Side. None but permanent boarders need apply. de7-a766-2t

BOARDING—At 142 Wabash avenue. One large front room (furnished) with board, between Madison and Monroe streets. de7-a777-2t

BOARDING.—Well furnished rooms, both double and single, to rent to single gentlemen, with board, in a private family in a first-class house on Wabash avenue, where there are but few other boarders. Elegant accommodations and the comforts of a home can be obtained. For further particulars inquire at the Drug Store of H. M. MILLER & CO., 246 South Clark street. de7-a713-1t

BOARDING.—Private rooms with board may be found at 320 Michigan street, North Side, a short distance west from Rush street bridge. Day boarders also accommodated. de6-a654-2t

BOARDING.—A suit of desirable unfurnished rooms, being parlor, bed room, closet and bath room; also single furnished rooms to let with first-class board, at 137 Fourth avenue. de6-a666-2t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain an unfurnished room, with board, at 144 West Van Buren street, half a block from the cars. de6-a575-2t

BOARDING.—Unfurnished rooms, with board, can be had at 209 Black Hawk street, with a private family. de6-a545-3t

BOARDING.—A large front room, unfurnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, with first-rate board, at 34 Wolcott street. One or two day boarders can also be accommodated. References exchanged. de6-a527-2t

BOARDING.—Four or five boarders can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, at 38 Franklin street, between Randolph and Lake. Also, a few day boarders. de6-a693-2t

Found.

FOUND—A Pointer Dog, which the owner can have by calling at the Central Police Station, proving property and paying charges. de7-a739-1t

Amusements.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND,
(Timothy Titcomb,)

Will deliver a Lecture at Bryan Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7th, commencing at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECT:

"Cost and Compensation."

Tickets for sale at Book Store of S. C. Griggs & Co.

ADMISSION . . . . . . 50 CENTS.

New tickets have been issued and will be used.

J. THORNE CLARKSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

de4-a590-5t 6thp

INAUGURATION OF SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, —BY— L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

And POSITIVELY his FAREWELL IN AMERICA, previous to his departure for Havana and Mexico.

Signor Muzio has the honor to inform the public of Chicago and vicinity that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the world-renowned Pianist and great Composer, L. M. GOTTSCHALK, to inaugurate the above Hall, and give a series of Grand Concerts, prior to his departure for Havana and Mexico. Mr. Gottschalk's farewell concerts in this city will take place on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13.

Signor Muzio also takes great pleasure to announce that he has secured the services of the following musical artists to assist Mr. Gottschalk at these Concerts

MISS LUCY SIMONS,

The eminent Cantatrice, (pupil of his,) whose unprecedented success during a series of concerts in New York, has been cheerfully acknowledged by the press and enthusiastic public.

SIGNOR MORELLI, celebrated Baritone.
HERR DOEHLER, the famous Violinist.
SIGNOR MUZIO. Musical Director & Con'r.

Tickets One Dollar, including reserved seats. Ticket office open commencing Friday, Dec. 9th, at Messrs. Smith & Nixon's Piano Rooms, adjoining the Hall. Parties from the country desiring seats can have them reserved by addressing SMITH & NIXON, Chicago, enclosing amount for same. de6-a665-6t

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

For the Benefit of the New French Catholic Church of Chicago,

To take place at BRYAN HALL,

On the Evening of Friday, Dec. 9th, 1864.

For this occasion the following distinguished Artists and Amateurs have kindly volunteered their services: VOCAL PART—Miss G. SELS, Mezzo Soprano; Miss L. FARRELL, Contralto; Mr. ED. SCHULTZE, Tenor; Mr. T. GOODWILLIE, Baritone.

INSTRUMENTAL PART—Miss DE PELGROM, Pianist; Mr. A. BAUMBACH, Pianist; Mr. LEWIS, Violinist.

Tickets of admission, Fifty Cents. For Reserved seats to ticket holders, 25 cents; to be had at Root & Cady's, 95 S. Clark st. de6-a598 2t-4tp

SOLDIERS' HOME LECTURES.

Metropolitan Hall, Thursday Eve'g, Dec. 8,

BY MRS. H. NINA SMITH

SUBJECT—"MAIDEN—WIFE—MOTHER."

Bryan Hall, Saturday Eve'g, Dec. 10,

By Miss Augusta St. Clair.

SUBJECT—"THREE YEARS IN SALT LAKE CITY."

The next two Lectures will take place the following week in Bryan Hall by Miss MATTIE GREENWOOD, of England, whose lectures on "Female Education," "My Countrywomen," &c., were highly popular in her own as well as this country, will deliver her great lecture, entitled

"WHOM SHALL I MARRY?"

Or, the Duty of Young Ladies in Reference to Home, Parents, Society, Courtship and Marriage.

Last Lecture of the Course by a Southern Lady, Mrs. H. NINA SMITH. Subject: "WOMEN OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH."

Which Lecture, among the friends of this country in England, was extremely popular, as graphically describing the state of society in both sections of the United States.

ONE-HALF THE NET PROCEEDS of the Lectures devoted to the Soldiers Home of Chicago.

These Lectures are all of a high-toned moral and religious character, of more practical benefit to the young than a dozen operas. Every patron of the Lectures receives a Present as soon as he buys a ticket, worth on an average usually the cost of ticket—the Lectures alone being well worth the price of admission.

Admission and Present	.50
Secured Seats—better Presents	$1.00
Tickets for Course and Presents	1.50
Secured Seats for Course and best Presents	3.00

On sale Monday and every day after at Office of Bryan Hall, from 10 to 6 o'clock, where the Present is given as soon as the ticket is bought.

Among the Presents are—

One Piano Forte	$350
One Melodeon	100
One Sewing Machine	60

Dress Patterns, Black Silk, Alpacas, and others; Watches, Gold Pen, Children's Clothing, Plated, Stone and China Ware, Beautiful Jewelry, Capes, Shawls, Scarfs, Christmas Presents in great variety.

Every person gets a Present as soon as the ticket is bought. A Band of Music will be in attendance each evening. Doors open at 7—Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

"GOD BLESS THE SOLDIER."

de3-a454-6t 6thp

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND R. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 7th and 8th, will be presented Gaylor's most successful Comedy of

THE MAGIC MARRIAGE.

Monte Celleni . . . . Mr. Frank Aiken
Maltredi . . . . Mr. Bradley
Marchonese de Volteno . . . . Mrs. L. B. Perrin
Zylinda . . . . Miss Jennie Hight

To conclude with the Farce of BAMBOOZLING.

Bamboozling . . . . Mr. McManus
Lady Emily . . . . Miss May Howard

Friday, Benefit of Mr. F. E. AIKEN, when will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker & Myers . . . . Managers.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock.

THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

Last week positively of the magnificent lyric artist,

VESTVALI,

Who will appear this evening and until further notice in an entire new play entitled

GAMEA;

OR, THE HEBREW FORTUNE TELLER.

Gamea . . . . M'lle Vestvali
Blanca . . . . Mrs. Anna Cowell
Gabriel . . . . Mr. J. L. Barry
Martha . . . . Mrs. Myers
Count Dorani . . . . Mr. Myers
Cestero . . . . Mr. J. A. Lord

The performance will conclude with a popular farce. Saturday afternoon, VESTVALI MATINEE. de5

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Monday Evening, Dec. 5th, and every evening during the week. Splendid Programme. First Appearance of Herr Zimm, the greatest Musical Wonder of the Age, from the Principal Concerts of London, Paris, St. Petersburg and New York. Mr. John Allen, the great Ethiopian Comedian.

ADMISSION—35 cents; Orchestra Chairs and Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Lower Boxes, $5.00; Upper, $5. Box Office open from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock p. m. EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

B. S. DINGESS, Agent. no27-w951-1w

VARIETIES THEATRE,

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK . . . . Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH . . . . Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS.

Reappearance of the old favorite, M'lle BRIGNOLI, the beautiful Danseuse and Female Violinist.

Immense success of M'lle AUGUSTA, Miss NELLIE HOWARD, LITTLE MAC and JOHNNY MACK. Several other new Stars are engaged and will shortly appear.

CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at 6:45 . . . . Curtain rises at 7:45

SCALE OF PRICES:

Parquette, 30 cents . . . . Dress Circle, 40 cents
Private Boxes . . . . $3.00 and $4.00
Single Seats in Boxes . . . . 75 cents

POWERS' GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, 116 and 118 Randolph street.

A DAY CLASS FOR LADIES

Will be formed this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Those interested are respectfully requested to be in attendance. de7-a703-1t 6thp

SOCIAL HOP.—D. E. Shaw would inform his scholars and friends that he has changed his Friday Evening Parties to THURSDAY EVENING, commencing Dec. 8th, And will be in attendance to manage and call. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Good music engaged. de7-a712-2t-4thp

RAG PICKER'S BALL WILL be held in BRYAN HALL on the evening of JANUARY 3d, 1865, For the benefit of the Soldier's Rest. de5-a531-3t 6thp

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Soirees—Tuesday evenings, only for scholars and friends. Miss Claudine Meyers, Miss Mary Dorval, Miss Jennie Martine, Lady Teachers. J. EDWIN MARTINE, Principal. de4-a550-5t 6thp

ST. GEORGE'S BALL —AT— BRYAN HALL, Thursday Evening, Dec. 8th, 1864.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, $1.50.

Street cars will run until the close of the Ball. de4-a561-5t 6thp

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Rooms to let for private parties. de4-a561-3t 6thp

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND BALL of the CHICAGO SEAMEN'S UNION, Will be held at the Turner Hall, corner Clark street and Chicago avenue, on Thursday Evening, December 8th, 1864. Tickets can be had at the Hall, or of Patrick Smith, corner Water and Dearborn sts. The street cars will be in attendance all night. de3-a419 5t

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block, NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET. se26-h3-tf pkg

AUCTION NOTICE OF Household Furniture. Our next sale of FURNITURE, &c., will take place at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on TUESDAY, Dec. 13th, at 9½ o'clock. de7-a798-7t GILBERT & SAMPSON.

LADIES' FURS AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 9th, at 11 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a very desirable assortment of MINK, RUSSIAN FITCH, River Mink, French Sable, Mountain Martin, Capes, half and quarter Capes, large full Cape Collars, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., &c. Can be examined the afternoon before the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de7-a797-3t

HORSES, BUGGIES AND HARNESS, AT AUCTION, On FRIDAY, Dec. 9th, at 10 O'Clock, At the Horse and Carriage Repository, 164 and 166 Washington st., bet. Lasalle and Wells sts. Several Buggy, Team, Express and Saddle Horses. Two Buggies, several Double and Single Harness. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. de7-a748-3t

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.—Household Goods, Carpets, Blankets, Tables, Chairs, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Stoves, &c., AT AUCTION, On SATURDAY, Dec. 10th, at 9½ O'Clock, At Butters' Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. de7-a749-4t

200 PAIR HEAVY WHITE BLANKETS—AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, 200 Pairs Heavy White Blankets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. de5-a453 3t

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Yankee Notions, &c., AT AUCTION. On Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 7th and 8th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Butters & Co's Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. de5-a370-7t

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, HATS AND CAPS, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. de5-a371-6t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

LADIES' CLOAKS AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, December 9th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold at our Auction Rooms, a large invoice of EXTRA FINE LADIES' CLOAKS

Just received from the East, and consisting of fine Black and Colored Beavers, Doeskins, Plushes, Cloth, &c., in Basques, Sacques, Chesterfields, Circulars with Hoods, Water-proof Circulars, &c., all trimmed with rich trimming. Each cloak will be sold separate and numbered.

Those wishing a good article will find it to their advantage to attend this sale, as it is the

Best and Finest Assortment

Sold this season. Every Cloak will be sold to the highest bidder. Also—at the same time,

ONE LARGE MINK CAPE.

The goods can be examined on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de6-a684-4t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

Regular Trade Sale of

42 Crates White Crockery, and 100 Boxes Glassware, AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, December 8, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street. The assortment will be found complete in Toilet, Dinner and Tea Ware, all of the very best quality and most saleable shapes. The packages are opened, and will be sold in lots, and in quantities to suit dealers. Buyers from the country can have their goods packed by an experienced packer. Country dealers will find it to their interest to attend our Regular Sales of Crockery, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. no29-a116 10t

CANAL BOATS AT AUCTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the "Union Line Transportation Company" will offer for sale at their office,

58 STATE-ST. CHICAGO,

At 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, December 15th, 1864,

At public auction, the following property:

1 Canal Boat "York State." "Bay State." "I. D. Harmon." "Prairie Rose." "Onondaga." "C. L. Huntoon." "J. F. Chapin." "Ajax." 1 steam tow-boat "Col. Croix."

Also—One "G. Rich & Co.'s" Patent Safe, and one Double Office Desk. Terms of sale—Cash in hand. CHAS. B. HOLMES, Agent, No. 58 State-st. no22-w706-2lt-4thp

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on West Harrison street, between Morgan and Aberdeen, with barn. Lot 25x150 to a 24 feet alley. For further particulars apply on the premises. de7-a766-4t

FOR SALE—Michigan Avenue Residence Property. 50 feet front between Eldridge and Harmon Courts. FURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street. de5-a 20 3t

FOR SALE—A new frame house with brick basement, of ten rooms, well finished throughout, on Michigan avenue, near Ringgold or Twenty-second streets.

Two brick houses and lots on Park avenue, near Union Park.

A brick house of ten rooms and lot on Willard Place between Washington and Randolph streets.

A nice new house of eight rooms, and lot 38 by 116 feet, on North Lasalle street, between Pearsons and Hinsdale. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. de7-a731-3t

FOR SALE—House with Lot 100x160, northwest corner of Wolcott and Illinois streets.

House and Lot on North Clark street, near City Park. Cars run every thirteen minutes. GEO. S. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. de7-a716-2t

FOR SALE—House and Lot, pleasantly situated on Park avenue, near Wood street. The house with six rooms and cellar, with outhouses. Possession given immediately. For particulars and terms, address "J K F," Tribune office. de7-a743 4t

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a nice genteel dwelling, with thirteen rooms, bath room, water closet, pantries, china closet, wardrobes, &c., with all necessary pipes for hot and cold water, furnace in cellar, in fact one of the most convenient houses in the city. Any one wanting a cheap house cannot do better than to call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., at 294 West Indiana street, when you can see and judge for yourself. de7-a771-2t

FOR SALE—Cottage House and Lot 25x125, on Kankakee avenue, near Twenty-ninth street—price $2,600. Cottage House an 1 Lot 25x180, on Calumet avenue, near Twenty-eighth-st—price $2,500. House and Lot 50x125, on Carroll street near Wood—$2,300. Cottage House and Lot 24x120, on North avenue, near Mohawk—price $2,100. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street. de7-a733-1t

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale one-half of my lot, corner Rush and Ontario streets, say: 37½ feet front on Rush by 100 feet deep. The above is desirable property for any gentleman wishing to build. It will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. W. T. SHUFELDT, 51 South Water-st. de5-a563-1w

FOR SALE—Business and Residence Property for sale in THOMAS B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office:

MICHIGAN AVENUE—Between Lake and Randolph sts, 24 feet, with brick building.

RIVER STREET—Block of first-class Stores, with lot to the River.

FRANKLIN STREET, near Lake street—Block of Brick Stores.

WASHINGTON STREET, corner of Franklin street—80 feet square, with brick block.

MADISON STREET, near Wells—45 feet full depth, with Frame Dwelling.

INDIANA ST., corner of Wolcott-st.—Lot 80 feet front.

INDIANA ST.—Lot 40 feet front, near Wolcott street.

Lots and Dwellings in each Division of the city. de6-a650-6t

FOR SALE—A nice frame Cottage House of six rooms, and lot, on May street, between Lake and Fulton—No. 49. Lot is 25 by 130 feet.

A new frame House, of seven rooms, and lot 30 by 120 feet, with large barn, on Carpenter street, near Fulton.

A frame house of eight rooms, and lot, on Ewing street, between Desplaines and Halsted. The above houses will be sold low and immediate possession given. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. de4-a677-3t

FOR SALE—House and lot on Michigan avenue, north of Van Buren-st. Lot 40x180.

House and lot on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth-st.

House on Wabash avenue, with lease of lot.

House on Jefferson-st., with lease of lot.

A beautiful Building Lot, 50x175, corner of Prairie avenue and Twenty first st.

A splendid Building Lot, 80x140, on West Washington-st., corner of Willard Place.

No. 152 Ewing-st., brick house.

A lot 60x160, on Clinton-st., near Madison.

House and lot 239 Fulton-st.

House and lot on Walnut-st., near Robey—lot 50x125.

Brick House and lot on Erie-st.

House corner of Ontario and Clark-st.—by REES & AYRES, 88 Dearborn-st. de6-a676-3t

FOR SALE—83 feet on Prairie avenue, near Twenty-third-st. 75 feet on Wabash avenue, near Twenty-third-st. House and lot on Wabash avenue, near Old-st. House and lot on Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth-st. 20 acres of land, one mile west of city limits at $300 per acre. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark-st., Room 8. de6-a636 3t

FOR SALE—130 by 180 feet, corner of Randolph and Elizabeth-sts. 180 feet on West Taylor-st., with house, at $4,000. House and lot corner of Warren and Lincoln-sts. 40 feet on Wells-st., corner of Chicago avenue. Three acres, fronting on Vincennes Road, at Cottage Grove. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark-st., Room 8. de6-a637-3t

FOR SALE—Fine marble-front Store on Lake st. Five brick Stores on State-st. Two brick Stores on South Clark-st. Several brick stores on South Water-st. A good business corner on North Clark st. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark-st., Room 8. de6-a638-3t

FOR SALE—Central Business Property. Three first-class Stores on Lake street. Three first-class Stores on South Water street. Six Stores on South Clark street. Also, first-class Houses and Lots on the avenues. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—Real Estate for sale SOUTH SIDE.

Northwest corner Prairie avenue and Buena Vista street—48x125. Pleasant location. Offered cheap.

Northwest corner Prairie avenue and Rio Grande place—174x122. Fine lot for subdivision or improvement.

Lots on Calumet avenue, north of Hardin place, east front—175 feet deep. $25 per foot.

Beautiful lot on Prairie avenue, south of Old street—125x125. East front.

House and Lot, 44x126, Calumet avenue, north of Rio Grande street, $6,000.

House and Lot, 100 feet front, corner of Rio Grande street and Calumet avenue.

Lot on Ogden Slip, near Archer road, 150x225, suitable for packing house or manufactory. Offered cheap.

A Triangular Lot corner Archer road and Mcgregor street.

ALSO—Other property. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. de5-a530-1w

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady in a private family to do chamber work and plain sewing. Address "J M," Tribune office. de7-a764-1t

WANTED—Situation—By a very competent chambermaid a situation in a private family. Has lived in the family of E. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, New York, and others, who will recommend her. Can be heard of at Mrs BATES' Office, 171 Washington street, or P. O. Box 3796. Also a man and his wife want employment in the country. de7-a725-1t

WANTED—Situation—By a Lady, (a widow) a situation as governess or housekeeper, or would take the entire charge of young children and instruct them in English and music. Is a first-class seamstress. Has no objection to go to the country. Good references given. Address "A B," P. O. Box 3329. de7-a 89-1t

WANTED—Situation—A gentleman wants a situation as traveling agent or salesman. Has been cashier of a bank and chief engineer of a railroad. Can furnish the best recommendations. Apply at the General Employment and Recruiting office of HOYT, BUTLER & CO., Room No. 2, 55 Clark street, or address P. O. Box 4725, Chicago. de7-a682-1t

WANTED—Situation—By a young woman in a small family to do all kinds of housework, or can teach children. A knowledge of business more desired than other profits. South or West Sides preferred. Address Miss E. B. LAMY, Post Office. de7-a681-3t

WANTED—Situation—To superintend general household work in a moderate sized family, where her daughter can have the use of piano. The best of reference given. Address Box 2975, stating where an interview may be had. de6-a604-3t

WANTED—Situation—A young man, a practical book keeper, with a good knowledge of business, and No. 1 reference, wishes a situation in some wholesale house. Is not in the least afraid of work. Address "COMPETENT," Tribune office. de7-a630-2t

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To sell my new Book, "A Voice from Richmond." By E. A. Pollard, member of the Confederate Congress. Call on SAM'L FIKE, 134, South Clark street, Room No. 6, Chicago, or send stamp for terms to Post Office Box 3258. de7-a660-4t

WANTED—Agents—And all seeking profitable employment to know that they can secure a good paying business for the winter by taking an agency for our standard subscription works, also maps, photographs and upwards of sixty steel engravings of prominent persons and generals. Active agents are realizing $100 per month. Address E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. de5-a451-3t

WANTED—Agents—Efficient Agents in every county in the Northwest to introduce the following popular works: History of the Rebellion, by Rev. J. S. C. Abbott; Life of Washington, by Hon. J. T. Headly, and other new and popular works. Business permanent—commission liberal. For terms call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 308. de5-a534-6t

WANTED—Agents—Male or female, for HISTORIES OF THE WAR, NORTHERN and SOUTHERN. Three vols. now ready. $3.00 on each name. MORGAN AND HIS MEN, LADIES MEDICAL GUIDE, with other popular books not in store. Address S. M. KENNEDY, Publisher, 104 Clark street, Chicago. de5-a496-6t

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere, to sell by subscription our new and rapidly selling work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS" complete in one elegant octavo volume, with a fine steel plate likeness of Morgan. Price, $1.75. This is one of the best Agency Books in the market. No circumstances of the rebellion have developed better material for an interesting, instructive and exciting volume than the raids of John Morgan. The work has been meeting with a ready demand in spite of the draft and the excitement of the Presidential campaign and election, and now that both are over, Agents cannot help coining money in its sale. One Agent in Indiana got 98 subscribers in two weeks out of 100 solicited to subscribe. Full particulars, terms, &c., given, on application to the publishers, C. F. VENT & CO., 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. de5-a553-3t

WANTED—Agents—$100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell BINGLEY'S ANIMATED NATURE. A very popular and standard work—1200 royal octavo pages, elegantly bound—1000 spirited and accurate engravings—price only $5.00. Exclusive territory given. Address the publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago. de5-a557-4t

WANTED—Agents. 1,000 Agents who can make $100 a month selling my new Photograph Album Cards (15 kinds), Photographs, (1,000 kinds), Lloyd's Maps and Charts, Clark's Indelible Pencils. Send stamp for my new circular, to R. R. LANDON Agent, Chicago, 88 Lake Street, opposite Tremont House. no30-a5-12-1m

WANTED—Agents. $70 a month. I want agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. no30-a157-1w

WANTED—Agents—To canvass for the new work, PATRIOTISM OF ILLINOIS, by T. M. Eddy, D. D. None but men of experience and a few good general agents are wanted. A few counties left. CLARKE & CO., No. 82 Washington street, Chicago. no29-w955-1m

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month) everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine the ONLY low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent FREE. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. no17-w945-3m

WANTED—Agents—To sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $18. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 52, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 2, Post Office Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. N. B.—GENERAL AGENTS WANTED for all the large cities in the Northwest, to whom great inducements will be offered. no17-a45-12t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Sleighs. One very nice three seated sleigh, one two seated, and a number of single cutters, at CUNNINGHAM'S Carriage Repository, 67 and 69 Canal-st., near Madison. de7-a778-1t

FOR SALE—A wholesale liquor business, already established, or partner wanted, with some capital. Address P. O. Box 1675. de7-a769-1t

FOR SALE—First-rate family horse. Apply at GEO. F. FOSTER'S, 217 South Water street. de7-a711-3t

FOR SALE—250 tons of Lehigh Coal, egg size, for sale on consignment. Apply to T. RICHMOND, 43 Clark street. de2-a318-8t

FOR SALE—Immediately, lease and furniture of rooms in the new block, 194 South Clark street. Apply on the premises. de7-a744-2t

FOR SALE—A good set of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Patterns, Benches, &c., with a good run of job work. Shop and store now occupied for rent low. Apply at 54 South Clinton street, or to THOS. GEORGE, Agent, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. de6-a682-3t

FOR SALE.—Will be sold cheap, for cash, the entire stock and fixtures of a Boot and Shoe Store, now doing a good business. For particulars apply at 85 Randolph street. Room 1. CLANCY, MUSHAM & CO. de7-a743-1t

FOR SALE—A 15 horse power Portable Engine, all complete and in good running order. Can be seen at the corner of Halsted and Kinzie streets, West Side. D. BROPHY, 183 West Lake street. de6-a656-1t

FOR SALE—At a bargain, Foundry and Machine Shop, with all the machinery, tools, stock, &c., of "The Watters' Manufacturing Company," at Jordan, Onondaga County, New York. Everything in complete order. Good business established. Reason for selling, death of Mr. Watters. Address the Company, or A. H. PICKERING & CO., Room 3, Steel's Building, Chicago. de6-a607-4t

FOR SALE—Sleighs! Sleighs!! Sleighs!!! The largest and finest stock of Sleighs ever offered in this market, at BRAINARD & MATHER'S Carriage and Sleigh Repository, 195 State street. Wanted at the same place a new or second-hand Hearse and a Skeleton Trotting Wagon. Address Post Office Box 1757. BRAINARD & MATHER. de6-a597-3t

FOR SALE.—Dental Office and practice for sale worth $3,500 per annum. Please apply to "J D H," care of S. S. White, 102 Randolph street, Chicago. de6-a573-6t

FOR SALE—A Retail Grocery Store. Location good. Small stock, nearly new. Call at Store 299 West Madison street. For particulars call at L. BARBER & SON, 241 South Water street. de6-a624-3t

FOR SALE—One second-hand 175 gallon Still, with worm—all in good order. R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 West Lake street. de6-a484-1w

FOR SALE—Four first-class 7-octave Pianos of Eastern make; one 6½-octave, second-hand. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. Rosewood Veneers for sale. One first-class Omnibus, price $150. One first-class Piano Case Maker wanted, at 118 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, by J. PRESTON. de5-a297-7t

FOR SALE—A first-class Stone Fire Proof Grain Warehouse; capacity 20,000 bushels; in perfect order, good elevator, at Lane, Ogle County, Illinois, 75 miles west of Chicago. One of the best grain points in Illinois. Inquire of D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago, or H. BURLINGIM, Esq., Lane, Ill. no30-a161-3t

FOR SALE—A good second-hand steam power, nearly new, for sale cheap for cash, consisting of two 5-inch cylinders, 15 inch stroke, upright tabular boiler, 400 feet fire surface, on iron frame and wheels. Built for steam plow, in the best manner, and of the best material. Inquire of O. N. BRAINERD, Union Mills, 23 North Canal street. no29-a127 10t

FOR SALE—Wanted to sell a Store and Stock of Merchandise, consisting of staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware, &c., principally bought from twelve months to two years ago. The store is located in one of the best county seats in this State, and will be sold cheap for cash. Apply, or address by letter LEE & ANTES, 121 Lake st. no29-a9-1m

FOR SALE—Rare Opportunity for those desirous of entering in a well established business. The entire stock of merchandise of E. Cheesbough, deceased, late of Atchison City, Kansas, is offered for sale at a bargain. The situation of the stand is not surpassed by any place on the Missouri River. The sales during the last year were Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000). Terms reasonable. Apply to MRS. E. CHEESBOUGH, Administratrix. no28-w193-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—St. Joseph Dock and Warehouse, 249 South Water street, foot of Franklin. Apply on the premises. de7-a775-1t

TO RENT—Without board, a nicely furnished room, with closet, at 161 Washington street. de7-a764-1t

TO RENT—Offices and Lofts at 286 Lake street; apply on the premises. Also, storage for flour and pork. Address Box 1486, Chicago. de6-a665-3t

TO RENT—A good house with entire furniture for sale. Apply at 287 West Randolph street. de7-a739-1t

TO RENT—Three nicely furnished rooms for lodging, with or without board, at 40 Quincy street, between State and Clark. de7-a713-1t

TO RENT—A large store, 194 Clark street, with fixtures complete, suitable for the dry goods trade. Possession given immediately. Apply to ANDREWS & OTIS, in the building. de7-a725-1t

Lost.

LOST—Yesterday evening, about 6 P. M., a Roan Mare, from John Casing's Store, North Wells street between Ohio and Ontario streets. Whoever will return the same to the subscribers will be suitably rewarded. JOHN CLARK & SON, No. 79 North Clark street. de7-a779-1t

LOST—Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4th, on Griswold or Van Buren streets, at the Railroad Mission Sunday School, or in State st. cars, a lady's small Gold Hunting Watch, No. 31,568, marked on the inside, "M S U," with an oval enamelled pin and Gold chain attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at H. UNDERWOOD'S, 211 and 213 South Water street. de6-a664-3t

LOST—A black and white Coach Dog. Five dollars reward will be paid to the finder. Apply to 16 Ann street. de7-a740-1t

STRAYED—Or stolen from Michael Hayes, at Bridgeport, last Friday, Dec. 2, a Light Bay Mare, white hind feet and white star in forehead. She was a colt with her, and also a gray horse, with black mane and tail. Whoever will return them will be paid for their trouble by leaving them at [illegible] Packing House at Bridgeport. de7-a759-3t

Wanted.

WANTED—A good smart young man about 18 or 19 years old, to [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, &c. [illegible] situations should apply at the Advertising and General Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street, [illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—2 Firemen, an Assistant Engineer, 2 Yeomen and [illegible] the U. S. Navy. Apply at the [illegible] Dearborn street, Room 2. [illegible]

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred,) to engage in a [illegible]

WANTED—A Carpenter to do job work. A good workman [illegible] 161 [illegible] up-stairs, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A pleasant room with board for two quiet young men in a private family. Address P. O. Drawer 6451. de7-a760-1t

WANTED—A Photograph Operator to go in the country [illegible] for sale cheap for cash. Call for [illegible] at the Niagara House, 249 [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—To rent a first-class furnished house until the first of May [illegible] for two days Room 27, Stewart House.

WANTED—Two young gentlemen desire board in a private family within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House. [illegible] "J B," Tribune office.

WANTED—Two good Draymen. Those who are acquainted with the city. None other need apply. [illegible] Massasoit House.

WANTED—By a young lady [illegible] has had considerable experience [illegible] and a graduate of Mount Holyoke [illegible] Hadley, Mass., an engagement in a family [illegible] Latin and Drawing included. [illegible] A pleasant home more desirable than high salary. Address A. A. SMITH, Tribune office.

WANTED—To sell an Open Buggy, nearly new, having been used about six weeks. [illegible]

WANTED—Real Estate [illegible] cash. An invoice of $15,000 in Dry Goods, [illegible] Yankee Notions on hand to trade for [illegible] Real Estate. [illegible] Auctioneer, 97 Washington street.

WANTED—Information of [illegible] whereabouts of John and Sophia [illegible] left Buffalo, N. Y., about nine years ago, [illegible] supposed to be living in Minnesota, in the [illegible] Winona. Any information concerning them [illegible] thankfully received by their daughter, [illegible] Flanigan, at 131 Michigan street, North [illegible] Chicago. Minnesota papers please copy.

WANTED—Situation—A competent, steady man, wants a situation as [illegible] teamster, or in almost any steady [illegible] Will warrant satisfaction. Apply at the [illegible] and Recruiting Office of BUTLER, HOYT & CO., Room No. 2, 55 Clark street. [illegible] leave their orders as early in the day as [illegible]

WANTED—Five experienced men on salary to canvass for the [illegible] Trees and Nursery Stock. For particulars [illegible] J. FRIDIN, 48 West Randolph street, [illegible] found from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 1 to [illegible] WESLEY [illegible]

WANTED—To rent for a [illegible] of years, subject to purchase if desired, [illegible] good ten roomed house. [illegible] be purchased or rented. Unexceptionable [illegible] given. Direct or call to "Dr. J E," Room [illegible] Otis Block, Dearborn street.

WANTED—A first-rate German girl to do general housework for a small family, at 323 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—1 salesman, 1 collector, and 3 agents. Other situations [illegible] Persons out of employment should give us a call. Only reliable office of the kind in the city. [illegible] Mercantile Employment Agency, 85 [illegible] Room No. 1.

WANTED—Second-hand Counter and Show Cases. Address "A C," [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Tailors. Good [illegible] Tailors will find a steady job, and the [illegible] pay, at GRANGER'S New York and Boston [illegible] Tailoring Rooms, 130 South Clark-st.

WANTED—The advertiser [illegible] there to invest from $2,000 to [illegible] established business. Dry goods or grocery preferred. Address "W," P. O. Drawer 6651.

WANTED—Boarding for a gentleman and lady in a private family [illegible] there are no boarders, within twenty [illegible] walk of the Court House. North or West Side [illegible] References exchanged. Address [illegible] "J A K," Tribune office.

WANTED.—Two single persons desire to rent a nicely furnished room, or suit of rooms, in a pleasant location. South Side [illegible] fifteen minutes walk of the Sherman House. [illegible] Address "W," Box 1408, stating location.

WANTED—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for [illegible] in a pleasant part of the city, within [illegible] walk of the Court House. Reference exchanged. Address immediately, "G S," Tribune office.

WANTED—The gentleman who called at C. L. Lull's Grocery Store [illegible] Randolph street, on Tuesday, [illegible] pounds of sugar at 27 cents per pound [illegible] something to his advantage by calling there.

WANTED—A purchaser for a well selected stock of groceries and [illegible] together with store fixtures. [illegible] is doing a good business, but the [illegible] the stock will be sold at a great bargain. [illegible] wishing to engage in the grocery business, [illegible] opportunity is offered. Call at 483 [illegible] cago.

WANTED.—The advertiser [illegible] desires himself to those desiring the services of an active and trustworthy person. [illegible] years experience in the grocery and [illegible] commission trades. The highest testimonials of character. Address "S R G," Tribune office.

WANTED—A first-class [illegible] polished residence, centrally located, [illegible] board the family if desired. [illegible] given. Address Box 2075, stating what [illegible] given may be had.

WANTED—Correspondence. [illegible] young man, 24 years of age, [illegible] ble, honest and honorable, and [illegible] like Father Adam, "it is not good for man to be alone," and wishes to correspond with [illegible] respectable and handsome, and not more than [illegible] than 17 years of age. Do not object to [illegible] or poverty. Please address [illegible] Bloomington, Illinois.

WANTED—A good cook, [illegible] and ironer. References required. [illegible] 547 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—An active, [illegible] gent boy wanted in a commission house [illegible] writing. Address, in the [illegible] handwriting of applicant, stating age, &c., [illegible] Box 1700, Chicago.

WANTED—Scholarship [illegible] Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. [illegible] dress "A G," Tribune office.

WANTED—A woman, soldier's wife preferred, who understands [illegible] washing and ironing. One [illegible] tionable. Apply at 145 West [illegible] diately.

WANTED—To give away. A [illegible] one wishing to adopt a fine healthy [illegible] child of two weeks old, can do so by [illegible] AMELIA MUNSON, General Delivery, Chicago [illegible]

WANTED—The advertiser desires to invest about $2000 in [illegible] business. Address "L," care of [illegible]

WANTED—A neat Cottage, containing eight rooms, suitable for a small family, and centrally located may [illegible] string such an opportunity. [illegible] [illegible] address P. O. Box 2009.

WANTED—At once, a house of from six to nine rooms, [illegible] the first of May in advance. [illegible] Washington street, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A partner to engage in a drug business, [illegible] city, doing a cash business of [illegible] day. [illegible] the party to learn the drug business. [illegible] GROFF, 304 State street, Chicago.

WANTED—Likenesses from Rhoads & Co's, 136 South Clark street. [illegible] tiful Card Photographs, [illegible] dozen; a large size Photograph for $1 [illegible] ted not to fade. Gem Likenesses [illegible] dozen; single ones 10c each.

WANTED—Ship Carpenters at the yard of Akhurst & Douglas, Bridgeport. [illegible] To first rate men a steady job for the winter [illegible] work. Apply to AKHURST & DOUGLAS, [illegible] Bridgeport, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Pony or young horse. Must be smart, young [illegible] some dark color. Those having [illegible] apply at 122 Lake street. [illegible] for Machine office.

WANTED—Information [illegible] of Mrs. B. G. Stone and Mrs. S. C. [illegible] posed to be somewhere in the Southern [illegible] lois. They lately came on from [illegible] husbands left them last August. [illegible] hear from them at once, as [illegible] their husbands at Buchanan, Mich.

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from [illegible] vice and in want of employment, [illegible] their condition, should address P. O. [illegible] Chicago, Ill., giving date of discharge, [illegible] company and regiment discharged from.

WANTED—Two good [illegible] Makers, one harness and [illegible] wanted. Good smooth workmen [illegible] and good wages at the subscribers. [illegible] St. Paul, Min.

WANTED—By an Artist, [illegible] in a respectable family where [illegible] use by painting portraits or [illegible] ings to them. Great inducements [illegible] the comforts of a home can be [illegible] answer given as to character [illegible] "ARTIST," P. O. Box 2469, Chicago.

WANTED—To exchange [illegible] Side property, on Pauline street, [illegible] Head and Union Park, cottage house [illegible] barn, (lot 50 feet front) for property [illegible] Improved on South side. [illegible] Cottage Grove avenue. JOHN T. [illegible]

WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes to secure [illegible] and first-class accommodations, [illegible] of a home, for himself and wife, [illegible] where there are no boarders. Address [illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers. Wm. Murphy & [illegible] attend to all business in the [illegible] furnish men on as reasonable terms [illegible] wishing to enlist in the Navy [illegible] three years, will find it to their [illegible] a branch office of Lieut. John D. [illegible] U. S. Naval Rendezvous of Chicago [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible] In the Quartermaster's [illegible]